

# Florida

Fishing • Hunting  
• Conservation •  
Outdoor Recreation

Gadgets & Gizmos For Fishermen  
Hunting Season Regulations

3362 WD

# WILDLIFE

OCTOBER 1964

*The Florida Magazine for all Sportsmen*

25 CENTS





# FLORIDA

**BIRDS OF FLORIDA**

Female

LENGTH 18 INCHES

Male

EATS ONLY THE FRESHWATER POMACEA SNAIL  
• KNOWN AS THE SNAIL HAWK

ONCE COMMON THROUGHOUT FLORIDA NOW FOUND ONLY IN A SMALL AREA OF MARSH IN LAKE OKEECHOBEE • ONE OF THE RAREST BIRDS IN THE U.S.  
• HELP PROTECT THIS RARE BIRD • LAKE OKEECHOBEE DUCK HUNTERS LEARN TO IDENTIFY IT - DON'T SHOOT • FISHERMEN DO NOT DISTURB NESTS  
• MALE BLACK • FEMALE STREAKED BROWN • BROAD BAND OF WHITE AT BASE OF TAIL

**EVERGLADE KITE**

FLORIDA GAME AND FRESH WATER FISH COMMISSION

**BIRDS OF FLORIDA**

HEAD AND UNDERPARTS WHITE • BACK, WINGS AND TAIL BLUE - BLACK

LENGTH 20 TO 25" WINGSPREAD 45 TO 50"

ONE OF OUR MOST BEAUTIFUL BIRDS • EXPERT AND GRACEFUL IN FLIGHT • SPENDS MOST OF ITS WAKING HOURS IN THE AIR • DRINKS FROM THE SURFACE OF THE WATER & EATS WHILE FLYING • FOOD - SNAKES, LIZARDS & INSECTS • PREFERS OPEN COUNTRY - MARSHES AND PINELANDS IN THE VICINITY OF CYPRESS SWAMPS

HAWK FAMILY

**SWALLOW-TAILED KITE**

FLORIDA GAME AND FRESH WATER FISH COMMISSION

# WILDLIFE SCRAPBOOK

★

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★

Dedicated to the  
Conservation, Restoration, and Protection of our Game and Fish

★

**BILL HANSEN, Editor**

**WALLACE HUGHES, Art Director**

**C. L. SATTERFIELD, Circulation**

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# CONSERVATION SCENE

## New Observation Tower for Myakka River Park

### A Future for Outdoor Recreation Professionals

**T**HERE IS SOMETHING new under the sun and bird fanciers love it!

Situated in the wilds of Myakka River State Park, miles from civilization, is a 30-foot high lookout tower that is providing wildlife lovers and bird watchers with an opportunity to observe first-hand one of the largest bird rookeries in Florida.

This rookery, which contains from 500,000 to 1,000,000 water birds, was discovered nearly three years ago. Since the announcement of the discovery, state park and Audubon officials have been anxious for the lookout tower to be built.

The tower will enable visitors to view the rookery without disturbing the birds. The viewing platform of the tower is 30 feet above ground and can accommodate 23 people at one time. It is partially shielded from the rookery by trees and high bushes.

Since the tower and rookery are approximately seven miles from the main entrance to Myakka River State Park, transportation to the site at first presented a problem. This dilemma was solved by the acquisition of a small used school bus. Four tours weekly are scheduled. The bus gathers its passengers and heads for the tower in the late afternoon every Tuesday, Saturday

and Sunday. The tour, including the bus ride, costs one dollar each for adults and twenty-five cents for children, plus tax.

Myakka River State Park is situated on Florida 72, 17 miles east of Sarasota. This massive park embraces nearly 29,000 acres and is considered one of the most interesting in the state parks system.

The park is nationally noted for the variety and quantity of aquatic and other birds and its several large rookeries. Other wildlife abound in the park. It is not unusual to see huge flocks of turkey, deer, raccoon, alligator, and many other animals.

Among the recreational features of the park are several spacious picnic areas, rental boats and boat launching facilities, overnight campgrounds, family vacation cabins, bar-b-que pits and a rustic museum.

Sites in the campgrounds are available on a first come first served basis, but the vacation cabins must be reserved. For cabin reservations write to Superintendent, Myakka River State Park, Route #1, Sarasota.

Last year more than 140,000 people visited this outstanding state park.

### Outdoor Cooking

HERE IS SOMETHING new for the backyard chef—a handy folder containing 18 recipes for tasty outdoor seafood meals.

The folder, "Outdoor Fish

Cookery," is published by the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

Single copies of the publication may be obtained without charge from: Office of Information, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C. 20240.

The folder, printed on durable paper for outdoor use, lists such recipes as scallop kabobs, barbecued haddock fillets, Chesapeake Bay clam bake, sesame rainbow trout, spicy flounder fillets, shrimp supreme, swordfish, caper, lemon-butter salmon steaks, grilled spiny lobster tails, and Louisiana shrimp boil. There is even a recipe for a plain old-fashioned "fish fry."

The folder also gives tips on how to select fish and fish portions, how to start the barbecue fire, and on ways to enhance the smoke flavor in barbecued seafood.

### Flash in The Pan

THE REMARK, "just a flash-in-the-pan," goes back to the days when the powder charge in a gun barrel was ignited by a shower of sparks, according to the National Rifle Association, a non-profit membership organization, recognized as the governing body for shooting in the United States.

These sparks were caught by a small quantity of finely-ground gunpowder in a small dished area called the pan, located just below the touchhole leading to the

(Continued on page 30)

### THE COVER

*The Woodcock, often called Timberdoodle and Big-eyed John, is a migratory game bird that winters in Florida's northern swampy-woods areas. See page 12.*

From A Painting By Wallace Hughes



## Waterfowl Hunting Regulations—1964-65

**F**LORIDA'S DUCK, goose and coot hunting season will open at sunrise November 25 and run for forty consecutive days through January 3. Daily shooting hours will be sunrise to sunset.

Under the final migratory hunting regulations framework, received from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, daily bag limits for ducks will be 4, with a total possession limit of 8. Daily bag for geese will be 3, with a possession of 6. Daily bag for coots will be 10, with a total possession limit of 20.

The daily bag limit on ducks other than mergansers may not include more of the following species than: (a) 2 wood ducks; (b) 2 mallards; and (c) 2 canvasbacks or 2 redheads or 1 of each. The possession limit on ducks other than mergansers may not include more of the following species than: (a) 2 wood ducks (b) 4 mallards; and (c) 2 canvasbacks or 2 redheads or 1 of each.

The limits on American, red-breasted, and hooded mergansers, in the aggregate of these species, are 5 daily and 10 in possession, of which not more than 1 daily and 2 in possession may be hooded mergansers.

Duck hunters south of State Road 50 will be allowed to have 4 Florida ducks in their total bag of 4. Last year the Florida duck was classified along with the Mallard and black duck and hunters were restricted to 2 per day.

Leon County will be closed to duck, goose, and coot hunting except on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, opening day and holidays. ●

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Complete Migratory  
Game Bird Regulations  
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## The Federal Land Dispute

# Fables and Facts

By WILL JOHNS

National Wildlife Federation

**O**NCE UPON A TIME a mythical creature called "Uncle Sam" owned almost all of the land in the United States. He got this land following a Revolutionary War when the 13 original colonies (now called states) ceded their claims on the territory west of the Appalachian Mountains. It totalled some 237 million acres and was called the "public domain."

Uncle Sam didn't quite know what to do with all this land. Hardly anybody lived there but Indians and nobody was sure just how much land there was or what kind of land it was. So, in 1785, Uncle Sam enacted a Land Ordinance to survey this land and to devise some method of selling it to the people. He opened an office in New York (called the Board of Treasury), but within a few years so much land was being surveyed and so many people were trying to buy it that the office was moved to larger quarters in Philadelphia.

By 1790 things were in such a mess that Sam's treasurer, Alexander Hamilton, recommended a General Land Office be set up to handle the surveys and land sales, maintain records and issue patents or deeds. By this time, thousands of acres had been sold, mostly in large blocks to land speculators. Within two years so many people had migrated to Ohio that Uncle Sam had to set up local land offices out there to sell small tracts to the settlers, often on credit since they didn't have much money. By 1802 enough people had bought Uncle Sam's land in Ohio so that Congress admitted Ohio as the 14th state in the Union—the first so-called "public land" state.

These Ohio settlers and farmers had a problem, however. It cost a lot of money to haul their products back East over the mountains. They soon realized that it would be a lot cheaper and quicker to float them down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to market. Only trouble was that France still had claims on most of the land through which these rivers flowed. So Thomas Jefferson, one of Uncle Sam's helpers, made a deal with a Frenchman named Napoleon. The deal was completed in 1803 and for \$15 million (less than 4 cents an acre) Uncle Sam got another 500 million acres of wilderness.

Within a few more years, Uncle Sam made more real estate deals. He got 46 million acres from Spain (including Florida) in 1819, 183 million acres from Great Britain in 1846 (including Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Western parts of Montana and Wyoming), 338 million acres from Mexico in 1848 (including California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and portions of New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming). In 1853 another of his helpers named Gadsden purchased still another 19 million acres from Mexico. Finally, in 1867 Uncle Sam made his last big deal when he bought 375 million acres (the entire territory of Alaska) for \$7.2 million from Russia. The Russians have been sorry ever since.

All of this land that Uncle Sam got cost him slightly over \$8 million. It totalled 1,837,762,560 acres. Never in the history of the

(Continued on page 33)



# MUZZLE FLASHES



## Marlin Rifle

By EDMUND McLAURIN

A well balanced lever-action  
rifle for hunting big  
game in the Florida scrub

**N**O MATTER HOW evaluated, a big game rifle that truly comes close to filling every need of those who hunt the Florida scrub is the Marlin Model 336 lever-action repeating rifle in .35 Remington caliber. . . .

Lever-action rifles can rightfully be considered an American type of firearm, stemming from growth and development of the old Sharps, Spencer and Henry rifles of early breech loading days. Originally, the sporting models of the lever-actions were made for deer and black bear shooting in the wooded sections of the East, but were later chambered for the heavier cartridges needed for the larger game of the West and far North. Up to 200 yards, the lever-action has always been a good performer. Essentially, lever-actions are simple of design and usually easy to service. . . .

The recommended selection has numerous supporting qualities.

First of all, the Marlin Model 336 is a well balanced rifle that seems to come to shoulder naturally.

For fast follow-up shots, the rifle can be reloaded with a quick flick of the hand, without having to take the weapon from shoulder position. Side ejection of empties is out of line of aim, even for a southpaw.

The visible hammer with its offset spur (that can be set either to right or left side) contributes to safety-consciousness, in my opinion, as does the non-firing feature that develops the moment the lever is pulled slightly from locked position.

Rifle receiver comes factory-drilled for optional installation of a receiver peep sight, or mounts a scope low and central over-bore, with only a few minutes' use of a screwdriver.

The rifle stock has the rare quality of fitting most shooters comfortably. Occasionally—when installing a scope sight—a lace-on style comb height pad may be needed, to bring comb height and face supporting surface up to the new, raised line of sight. (With a scope sight particularly, it is important that the shooter's face be firmly supported at correct aiming eye level, for combined accurate aim and steadiness.)

The Model 336 is not a new rifle; in fact, for decades it has been Marlin's best seller—but not

necessarily in the .35 Remington caliber, just one of many calibers for which it has been chambered.

The ancestry of today's Model 336 can be traced back to the Marlin Model 1893, the fourth Marlin model to be produced with side-ejection of empties.

With minor changes, the rifle became the Model 36. Further redesigning—particularly change from square to round breech-bolt and stronger receiver, for an already strong action—resulted in the Model 336.

In 1955, Marlin started fitting the Model 336 with Micro-Groove rifled barrels in shooter's choice of seven different calibers. The Micro-Groove type of rifling is still used, but there are now only three currently produced calibers.

The Marlin 336 can presently be had in your choice of four models—three with 20-inch barrels and an overall length of 38½ inches, and a "shorty" measuring only 34¾ inches overall length. Three of the listings have straight stocks, while one, the 336-C, has a pistol-grip stock, and three of the four current models come only in choice of either .30-30 Winchester or .35 Remington calibers.

(Winchester seemingly missed a good thing when it failed to somehow modify the design of the rival Winchester Model 94 to handle the .35 Remington cartridge—a far better and more powerful cartridge for brush hunting than either the .30-30 or the .32 Win. Spec. calibers for which the modern version of the Model 94 is chambered. Admittedly, attained velocities are very nearly the same for all three calibers, but the .35 Remington caliber permits use of a heavier bullet that performs better in the brush than the 170 grain .30-30 and .32 Win. Spec. bullets, and seems to have a bit more anchoring power without wasting meat.)

For those who want it, there is a Marlin Model 336 Magnum, chambered for the .44 Magnum cartridge that drives a 240 grain bullet at 1850 ft. per second muzzle velocity, with remaining velocity of 1450 ft. per second at 100 yards and 1120 foot pounds of striking energy. Magazine capacity of the Magnum model is ten shots.

By way of comparison the .35 Remington caliber pushes a 200 grain bullet at 2210 ft. per second at muzzle, has remaining velocity of 1830 ft. per sec-





The Marlin Model 336 lever-action big game rifle, equipped with 2½X scope sight, is one of the fastest and most accurate combinations to be had for hunting wooded country.

ond at 100 yards and 1490 foot pounds of striking energy. The ballistic figures are all taken from the Remington-published tables.

Magazine capacity for the 336 models chambered for the .35 Remington caliber cartridge is either six or seven shots, depending on whether or not you select the Models 336-C, 336-T (the seven shot models) or the six shot Marauder carbine.

Again I vote for the selection of a Marlin Model 336 chambered for the .35 Remington caliber.

Marlin uses a combination of adjustable open rear sight and ramp style bead front sight protected by a removable hood. Many shooters like this sighting combination just as it comes from the factory.

Others remove the open rear sight and use the factory front sight in combination with a receiver mounted peep sight. (The receiver of the Model 336 comes factory-drilled and screw-tapped for this optional installation.) Excellent receiver sights for the 336 include the Williams FP-36, the Redfield 70M and 80M models and the Lyman 66LA.

If you elect to change the front sight, then the new one must be of proper height, as made especially for the Marlin Model 336.

One of the best hunting style front sights you can put on a big game rifle is the Redfield "Sourdough." For the Marlin 336, you will need Redfield's W-500 catalog listing. The sight costs \$2.95.

For use on the Marlin Model 336, Marlin markets 2½X, 4X and 6X scope sights, complete with mounting rings and bases. You can, of course, use other makes of scope sights and other scope mounts on the Marlin 336. For hunting in thickly wooded country, where shooting is apt to be at reasonably short ranges, choose a 2½X scope sight, preferably with bold post reticule—alone or in combination with a single horizontal crosshair.

Weaver makes an excellent one-piece top-mounting scope sight base that permits the scope in its holding rings to be mounted very rigidly and close to receiver. The Williams TM-336N (for late model Marlin) is another good, strong mount.

The Model 336 versions are no longer available with factory-installed rubber recoil pad, sling swivels and carrying sling. However, these accessories can be easily installed. (Montgomery Ward includes rubber recoil pad, sling swivels and sling on the Western Field model.)

There is the Q-41 Judd barrel band swivel, with choice of bow for either 1" or 1¼" width sling. With companion butt stock swivel, it retails for \$2.50. Stoeger Arms Corporation, 55 Ruta Court, South Hackensack, New Jersey, is source of supply. Williams Gun Sight Company, Davison, Michigan, can also furnish sling swivel sets for the Marlin Model 336.

The rubber recoil pad—if you decide to add one, and you should, for reasons of improved appearance and shooting comfort—should be one of the Pachmayr Deluxe White Line pads. Both Stoeger and Williams catalog Pachmayr pads if your local sporting goods dealer does not have one to fit your new Marlin Model 336.

The solid top steel receiver incorporated in the Marlin Model 336 has long given the rifle a good reputation for strength, and the almost wholly enclosed round bolt further strengthens the action.

The modern Marlin Model 336 can be considered safe with any of the various smokeless powder commercial loads. Only the handloader needs to be unduly careful, and only when he unwisely experiments with bullet velocities and chamber pressures in excess of those recommended by the Sporting

*(Continued on page 32)*





By JIM FLOYD

## Hunting - Trials - Training

Special regulations for the pre-hunting season training of dogs must be observed

**T**HE DOVE HUNTING season is at hand and the quail, duck and deer season is right around the corner. The fall of the year brings the hunters blood to a little faster flow and the desire to listen to a little hound dog music ringing through the woodlands takes a decided edge over the latest platter from Britain's Beatles. It's time now to determine if your dog is in shape for the fast approaching days in the field.

A dog that has been kept in confinement all summer and fed heartily will be in no shape for a hard chase or a day's work. Certainly physical fitness and conditioning play an important part in any dog's ability to keep up with the game he is pursuing. All too many dog owners expect their dogs to display the stamina and sharpness they remembered from last season's hunts. The hunter that fails to recognize some important facts about conditioning may actually never experience top performance from his dog. Study a well cared for and conditioned dog in the woods and you will marvel at this intricate piece of machinery that seems never to tire or break down.

One very important first step is a periodic worming. Good kennel management will help keep your dogs from getting worms, but a periodic worming costs so little it is advisable as a precautionary measure.

There are several commercial preparations on the market that can be used, but you should carefully check the label to be sure

the brand you are using is effective against the type of worms your dog has. To be on the safe side you can always pick up a sample of the dog's stool and drop it by the veterinary for an examination. The veterinary can tell you if your dog has worms and if so what type worms. Most veterinarians charge very little for worming a dog, and in this way you can be sure of the job, especially if you are inexperienced. An injection for whip and hook worms eliminate the possibility of toxic reaction sometimes experienced with the worm capsule.

Florida dog owners should especially be watchful of the dreaded heartworm. Medical science can now cure your dog of the heartworm if the condition is caught in an early stage of development. A quick blood test is the best insurance. Remember, some dogs cough when they have heartworms, and some do not. Coughing is a common symptom, but not a specific one.

Another major problem of an unworked dog is long toenails. Dogs that are hunted in this condition may become so lame they can hardly walk the following day. Toenail clippers made especially for dogs, which cost several dollars, will do the job nicely, or you can have your vet handle the job. Don't use ordinary shears as they seem to split or crush the nails, causing pain and bleeding.

Tender feet are a common early season ailment and it is to be expected. There are preparations

on the market for toughening the pads and many bird hunters use dog boots to take the place of seasoned pads. Actually there is really no substitute for actual outings to toughen the feet.

Under any condition the feet of a dog should be checked after hunting them, especially in the early part of the season. Unless it is a severe cut, mother nature provides the best remedy and a dog's constant licking of a wound can do more good in many cases than medication.

A little dog training will go a long way toward getting both you and your dog ready for the field. At the end of a good days training you will probably find that you are a year older and that some muscles have been strained a bit more than usual. If you feel the strain, then consider the strain and sore muscles in your dog which has exerted considerable more effort than you. It may be that the dog is carrying a few pounds more than he should and while exercise will eliminate some of these, you should also consider an alteration in the dog's diet.

Don't be too harsh on a dog that doesn't perform right for you, especially if you know the normal hunting pattern of the dog. Chances are there may be something wrong. If a man understands and cares properly for his dogs, they usually perform much better for him.

### Training

For the information of hunters



who own hunting dogs, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission provides certain regulations that are concerned with this dog training period. To help hunters and dog trainers to observe these regulations, which pertain to dogs and the use of dogs, such regulations are produced here for their benefit.

Dogs may be used for the taking of game mammals and game birds other than turkeys unless otherwise prohibited.

Retrievers used in dove hunting during the closed season for quail, must be kept on leash except when actually retrieving doves.

No person owning or having the care of any hunting dog shall knowingly or negligently permit such dog to trail, pursue, or otherwise molest game during the closed season except as herein provided.

Bird dogs may be trained during the closed season for taking quail with the aid of a pistol firing a blank or solid ball. The carrying or use of a shotgun or rifle while training bird dogs is prohibited.

Deer dogs may be trained during the closed season for taking deer when such dogs are constantly attached to a leash or rope in the hands of the trainer. The carrying or use of any firearm



Associations organized for the protection of game may run field trials for dogs any time, with written permission from the director of the Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission.

while training deer dogs is prohibited.

An association organized for the protection of game may run field trials for dogs at any time after first obtaining written permission from the Director.

No type of hound, including a fox hound, or dog of any type that can reasonably be considered to be a dog usable for running deer, will be permitted to run free in the Ocala National Forest except during the hunting season set for the Ocala Wildlife Management Area.

In any refuge where taking of wildlife is prohibited, no person shall be in possession of a gun, dog, trap or other device for taking wildlife.

In any wildlife management area where hunting is permitted no dogs will be allowed on any part of such area except during

Retrievers used for dove hunting during closed seasons for other game birds must be leashed except when actually retrieving. This is to discourage use of quail dogs under pretense of dove retrieving.

the hunting season for the particular areas, except under permit issued by an authorized representative of the Commission. Dogs must have a collar with name and address of owner attached when used during open season on any wildlife management area.

### General Information

Hound dog men should hark in and listen to this. Previously no license was required for rabbit hunting except during the open season for other native game animals and birds. This situation is changed and the rabbit, raccoon, fox, opossum and other critters are now listed as game animals and a license is required in order to hunt them. While there is no closed season and fox hunters may chase a fox year round, or a coon hunter may tree coons year round, the hunters are now required to possess a valid hunting license in order to pursue their sport. Hunting licenses are on sale throughout the year and valid from July 1 until June 30 the following year. Before you go afield with your pack, be sure you have your hunting license. ●





# FISHING



## Fishing School

By CHARLES WATERMAN

**L**ONG A BELIEVER that people have more fun in their recreation if they know what they're doing, I'm strong for a move made by the Mackle people at Deltona, their big home development near Daytona Beach and DeLand.

A lot of the community is retired people and many of them want to go fishing. To give them a hand, Deltona is putting on a full course in fishing fundamentals—even to field trips.

Zeral Mallard, director of adult education for the community, set the thing up. Buddy Nordmann is the instructor—a guy with wide outdoor experience in Florida.

I attended a session the other night and was greatly impressed with the whole show. Too many times a fishing clinic or course is a 1-day stand during which the instructor accomplishes little except the confusion of his disciples. In the brief classes I've conducted I found the time was up at about the time I'd finished telling them how smart I am.

But it is human nature to draw back from "school" if you don't have to go. I hope the classes are a rousing success and I hope the prospective fishermen have attended well. I'd like to see such courses all over the state, regardless of who sponsors them. Those who have done a lot of Florida fishing would do well to figure just how difficult it would be to start completely from scratch—and catch fish.

JUST WHY A BASS likes deer hair is one for the biologists. Deer certainly aren't a very important part of fish diet.

There are a lot of stories about how bucktail lures got started. I like the one about the cap-and-ball meat hunter who dropped a deer on the shore of a lake. As he dragged it up the bank a little thistle of deer hair scraped off and was blown into the water. Blooie! A 5-pound bass (or maybe it was a 10-pounder because history is a little vague on that point) came out of the water with the little bit of fluff in his jaws. And so, my children—

Well, anyway, hair, feathers, plastic and nylon fuzzies are a big part of modern fishing. How the fish acquired a taste for such stuff is beside the point.

Fish seem to like a variety  
of wavy and squirmy things  
attached to fish hooks

Bucktail isn't much different from the rest of the deer's hair except that it grows longer. Deer hair is hollow and is a top choice for surface bugs. It takes dye readily.

Natural squirrel tail is appealing in the water and, especially in the case of fox squirrel hair, it comes in a pretty good fishing color to begin with. It's used all the way from bream to barracuda.

I've just received a sample squirrel tail lure from William Woodfolk of Montgomery, Alabama. It's a panfish catcher and is really a very tiny jig—so small it can be cast with a fly rod. I haven't tried it yet but I'm sure it works just as well as he says it does.

Jig fishermen generally choose either bucktail or nylon. The term "bucktail" in Florida almost always means a jig. In the North it generally refers to a fly.

If feathers are of the right kind they can be made to do all sorts of stunts in the water. Bass and salt water fishermen are not quite so particular but fresh water trout fishermen demand such a wide variety of exotic foreign feathers that there's a lot of illegal practice among "feather merchants." Importing feathers is a touchy business and I understand there's considerable smuggling.

Most of the feathers used for the larger flies such as are used in Florida come from the "cape" or neck and breast of the bird and the same is true of the feathers used for jigs. "Saddle hackle" comes from the bird's back and some feathers are used from the flank and from the tops of the wings. Stiff wing and tail feathers don't work because they won't wave in the water.

Certain exotic kinds of animal hair are in special demand for lures. Polar bear has a sheen some fishermen swear by. Calf tail is popular for some lures and a fishing buddy of mine has a dog named Pogo whose color seems very attractive to fish and who has sacrificed great quantities of his plumage.

NYLON JIGS range from the soft, fluffy ones to those made of short, stiff pieces (they never looked good to me but they catch fish).

Most of the "rubber skirts" used on casting lures





Conducting a course in fishing at Deltona, a planned Florida community, are Zeral Mallard, left, director of adult education, and Buddy Norman, instructor.

for bass aren't really rubber at all any more. Mostly plastic.

All of these materials are soft in varying degree. Bucktail, especially, has a tendency to move in the water, even when simply sinking from the surface, a feature capitalized on by many good fishermen.

Except that fish like soft, squirming things, it's hard to say just what they see in bucktail or feathers.

As a friend says: "That's the fish's business. As long as he grabs them I won't worry about it."

THURSDAY IS about the best day for fishing. Weekend crowds of boaters get them pretty well shaken up and it takes time to settle their nerves. By Thursday, all the hubbub is forgiven and the early week-enders, who begin to show up on Friday, haven't arrived. Yep, I think Thursday is about the best.

THE ONE THING that disables baitcasting reels more than anything else while they're actually in use is the loss of parts. It's usually the handle nut.

Chief trouble maker of the spinning reel is the bail mechanism or pickup, whether it's an open-faced reel or a pushbutton. When you get right down to it, the bail mechanism is a logical weak spot because it must perform some rather violent gymnastics and must be of extremely light construction.

A fault with inexpensive spinning reels is frequently the line roller. If you'll stop and think you'll realize that monofilament line under pressure can really cut things up.

Automatic fly reels are seldom precision mechanisms as they are made to meet a price and the parts are a bit on the Mickey Mouse order. Like push-button reels they are complex and it would cost a hundred bucks to build one that would stand

up for a lifetime. Frequent inspection and oiling will help.

Anyway, that's what the tackle repair people tell me and these have been my experiences too.

I HAVE BEEN looking up some things about wilderness survival and no book I have read has called any fresh water species of fish poisonous although there are quite a number of salt water fishes poisonous to a degree—some of them dangerously so.

And on the subject of edible fish; custom seems to have as much as anything else to do with a fish's reputation as food. The fish that's a delicacy in one area is scorned in another.

The highly-prized fresh water catfish is perhaps no better tasting than some of the salt cats but most ocean fishermen scorn them.

Some time back the state placed a taboo on strewing dead fish over the highway bridges. It definitely worked. It's seldom you see ripe trash fish scattered along the bridges now. It used to be an olfactory ordeal to walk over some of the better patronized fishing spans.

It could get slippery too.

HUMAN ATTITUDES toward various fishes verge on the psychotic.

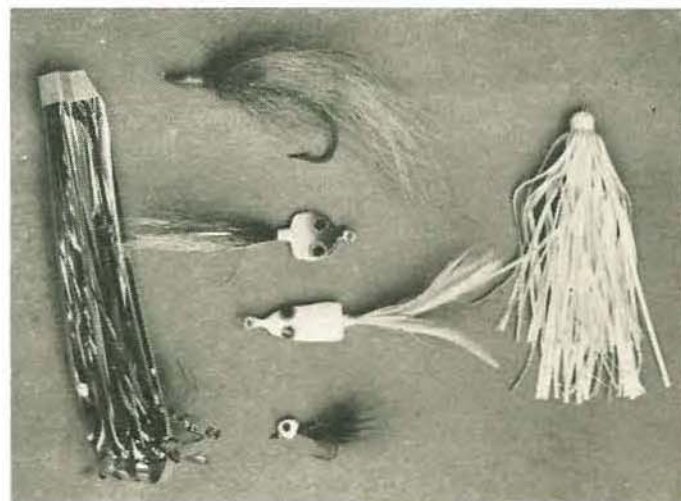
I know a fellow who considers himself a sportsman and conservationist. He hates gars. When he catches one, he breaks off its bill, "so the dam thing will starve to death slow."

At the same time, this character won't kill a rattlesnake.

"It has just as much right to live as I have," he says.

He always kills mudfish (grindles) by cutting their throats. Otherwise, he seems pretty normal.

(Continued on page 32)



Things that fish seem to like attached to fish hooks include metallic casting lure skirt, left; dyed polar bear hair fly, top center; a bucktail jig; a feather jig; and miniature squirrel tail jig. At right is plastic skirt.





Photos By Karl Maslowski

Woodcock

## Long-Billed Game

Hunting Season for Snipe and  
Woodcock, November 14 to January 2





THE WOODCOCK, shown at left, is known by a variety of names; most often called "Timberdoodle" and "Big-eyed John."

Although the Woodcock is a common winter resident throughout northern Florida, as far south as Orlando, it is seldom observed unless specifically hunted for. Camouflaged with colors and markings to blend with its swampy woods and streamside habitat, it can often be nearly walked on before taking flight.

Invariably, when alarmed, the Woodcock will fly straight up, with wings whistling, before leveling off at about tree top height. Ninety per cent of its food is earthworms. Its bill, up to three inches long, is a specialized tool made for extracting worms from moist soil. Inserted full length in the ground and base half closed, the tip can be opened for grasping a worm and pulling it from its burrow.

Size of the Woodcock, from tip of bill to tip of tail, is 11 inches; weight six ounces.



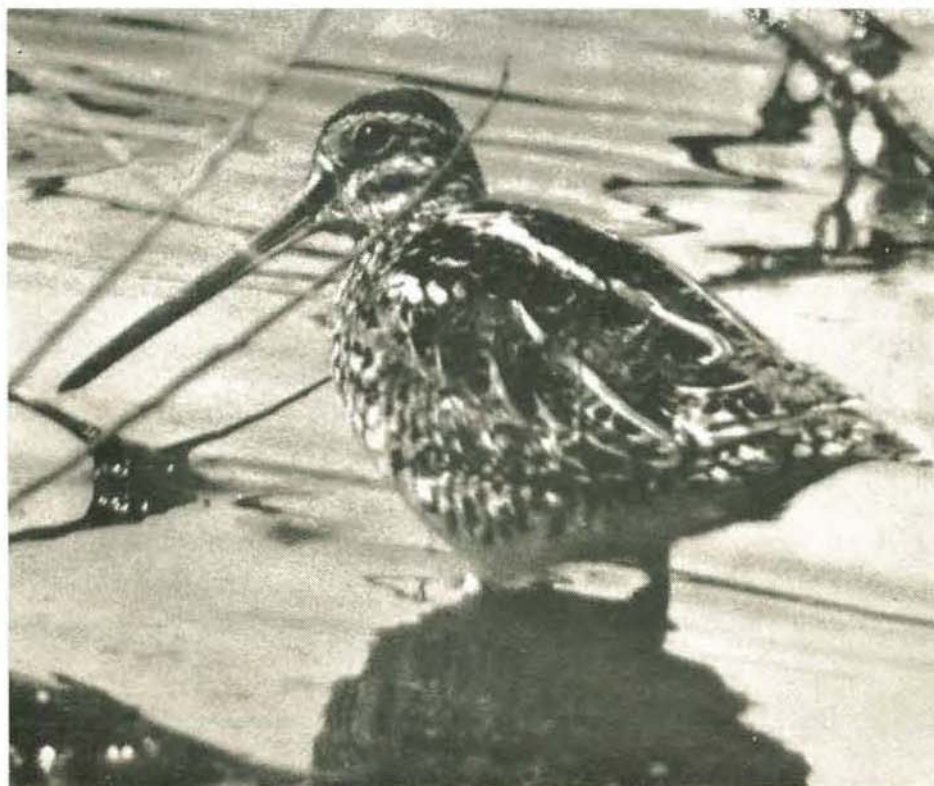
Photo By  
Karl Maslowski

Common  
Snipe

## Birds

Migratory Bird Hunting  
Regulations on Page 24

Photo By John H. Gerard

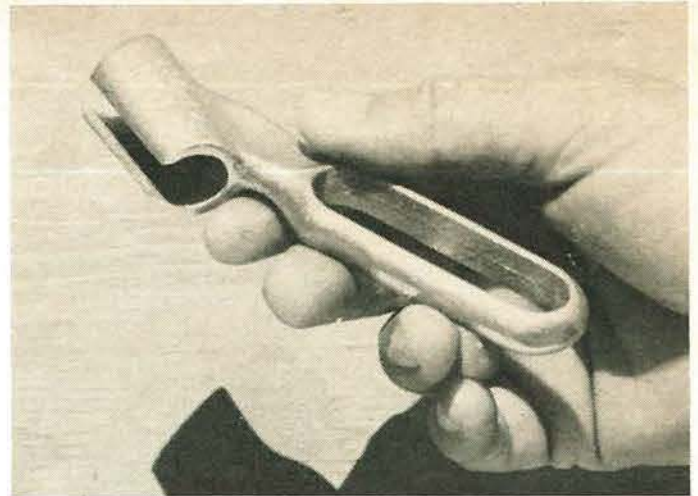


THE COMMON SNIPE, in photos at left and above, is best known as "Jack Snipe" and Wilson's Snipe. It is a popular Florida game bird, abundant during the winter months in the north and central areas, becoming less common in the southern section.

The Snipe, similar to the Woodcock, prefers wet places, but open country rather than woods. It is at home in boggy meadows, pastures and fields, marshes and the grassy edges of lakes, ponds, and ditches. The color pattern of the Snipe matches its chosen surroundings so well that when lying motionless on the ground it is practically impossible to see.

When startled into flight it takes off in a swift, zig-zag manner, presenting a difficult target for the hunter. More than half of the Snipe's food consists of larvae of aquatic insects. Earthworms and small crustaceans are other main food items. Size is 11 inches; weight, four ounces. ●





All fishermen are gadgeteers to some extent. Bob Budd, left, who finally turned to selling his creations, examines a bait that seems to be doing all right. The fish scaler, above, is about the simplest on the market, but more complex ones come in endless variations, including those run by electricity.

## There are many gizmos, dingfods and **Gadgets**

**I**F FISHING GADGETS were as good as the advertisements say, fishing wouldn't be any fun. In fact, there wouldn't be any fish left.

On reading some of the ads my immediate reaction is: "They've gotta' be kidding!"

But then, don't mind me. I'm the fellow who prophesied that spinning was not here to stay and that the plastic worm was just a passing fancy.

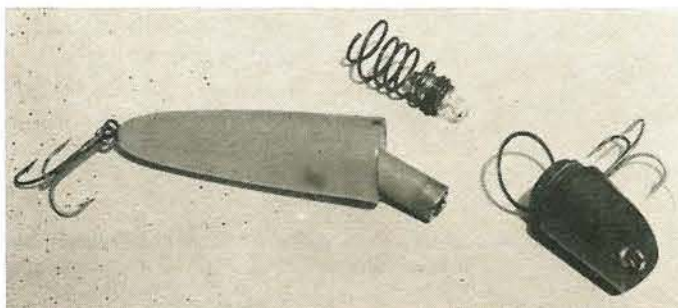
A fly fisherman I know of has a bug rigged with a rubber band. As he casts it, the bug's wings wind up the band; then with the bug in the water, the band unwinds and the thing paddles all over the place. It's fun even if you don't catch fish.

I know a fellow who lowers a glass jar full of

fiddler crabs when he goes sheepshead fishing. The sheepshead crowd around the jar trying to nail the fiddlers and then when another fiddler comes down with a hook in him, they just can't restrain themselves.

Some of the things are wild but some of the wildest ones catch fish. Several years ago, I was given a fishing set consisting of a whole array of rubber frogs, minnows, crawdads and worms, attached to hooks. There was a long rubber tube with a bulb on one end. The other end fastened to the baits. When you squeezed the bulb, air went through the tube and activated the baits. The little imitation moved. You were supposed to run the rubber tube to your rod and set your bait into action from there. The rig cost about five bucks as I remember and they sold a lot of them. I don't know if one of them ever caught a fish or not.

Of late, fish calls are the big thing. Lowered into the water, they buzz like insects or give out the manufacturer's version of fish talk. There is so much



This "exploded" view shows the main components of an electrically-lighted casting plug. Batteries are contained in the translucent body.





The toothed clamp, above, is spring-loaded and will hold a fish's tail during the scaling operation.—At right, pan-fishermen who don't enjoy pursuing agile crickets all over their boat can purchase this cricket cage which keeps them coming out single file. Of course, there's a cork stopper.



# For The Fisherman

By CHARLES WATERMAN

current study of fish sounds that eventually we'll be able to give out a feeding call. I'd hesitate to use it without study. It would be my luck to give an alarm the first time I tried fish talk.

There is an electronic device (batteries in your rod butt) that gives you sound effects with your nibbles. With an earphone attached to this little number, you hear the fish approach your bait and can then listen to him bite. I have never wondered what a biting fish sounds like but if that's the way you get your kicks, it's for sale.

There are many electronic gadgets that tell you water depth. Pflueger sells a small one you use by hand and don't need to fasten to your boat. It also locates fish when used a little differently and, with practice, you learn how big they are and even what species. It can be quite helpful although the popular concept of its use would require two fishermen; one to spot the quarry and the other to cast to them.

After due attention to his earphones and compass, the direction man might call out, "Three-and-

one-half-pound bass at 70 degrees; 40 feet out!"

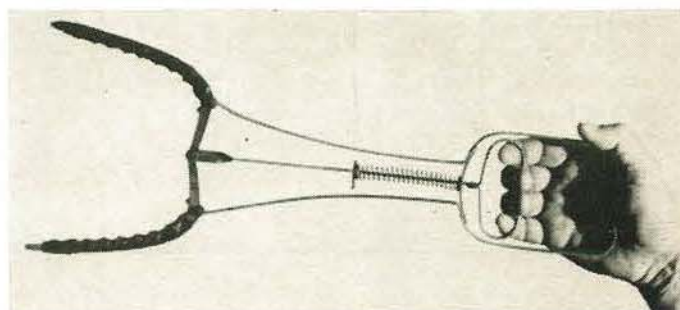
With this target information, the caster could toss his lure right on the nose. Probably won't work that way but it *will* discover concentrations of fish and knowledge of depth is the key to much successful fishing.

The U.S. patent office probably has a whole corps of neurotic souls studying patent possibilities for fishermen.

The bleeding plug probably works. You put a charge of red gunk into it and it gives off scarlet billows as you reel it in—just like a creature in its death throes.

*(Continued on next page)*

Many devices have been built for getting tired fish into the boat. If you prefer a direct approach, you latch on to him with this grabber.







*(Continued from preceding page)*

If you're particular about lure colors there used to be a set of slip-on jackets for a certain plug. The fish don't care for yellow-perch finish so you just pull that jacket off and stick on a red and white one. A few fishermen carry little spray-paint sets with them.

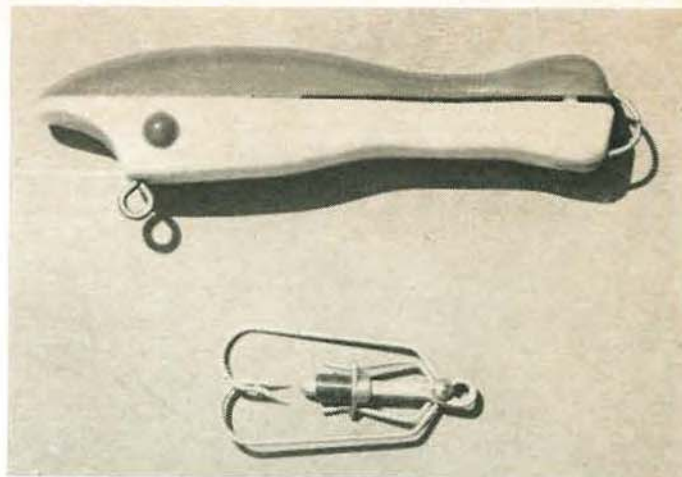
If you've ever tried to get a single cricket out of a bucketful you'll appreciate the cricket cages that let only one chirper pass at a time.

Scaling has tested some of the greatest minds in fishing. The designs are almost endless but the latest I've noted in the ads takes off the scales as you tow it behind the boat. When not scaling fish, it acts as a livebox. You can buy electric scalers too.

I think the love of fishermen for gadgets is pretty well indicated by the number of pockets in a standard fly-fisherman's vest. Mine has 16 pockets, two loops and one snap.

You can buy a stylish-looking fishing cap with a landing net concealed in the crown. You can get landing nets with spring steel bows that pop out of all sorts of holsters.

I was in on the testing of a spring-loaded device



Automatic hooks have been made for a long time. The double hooks shown above are weedless until a fish strikes at them; then they "cross over" and present their barbs in the right place. The plastic plug is another weedless device. The hook, visible at rear, remains weedless until the fish's mouth presses on plastic body, then it springs into hooking position.

At left are two devices for automatically hooking a fish. When he nibbles, the short length of line is retracted quickly. At far left is the boat model. The model at right serves as float with mechanism inside.

that was supposed to un snag a hook that had become caught on an obstacle. It was always attached to the hook and you sort of twanged your line and the hook was to come loose. It wouldn't come loose for me but I understand the device sold well.

Automatic hooks have ranged from handy little devices to diabolical creations that should be approached with care by both fish and fisherman. A popular form features hinged hooks that open out on either side of the baited hook while fishing. When you get a bite and yank on the line, they snap together and nab the fish.

There are some Florida fishermen who use a hypodermic needle and an assortment of liquid dyes for their bait shrimp. If a pale pink shrimp doesn't get results, they try a baby blue one.

Quite a few successful plugs have mirrors in them for flashing purposes but they're 'way behind the inventor who rigged up a mirror that hung back of his bait. A fish coming along would see his reflection in the mirror, figure another fish was beating him to the morsel and—Blooie!

Lots of weedless devices have been ingenious. The latest one I've seen is the Fold-A-Hook which actually is two hooks turned in toward each other until a fish bites, when they "cross over" and hook the fish. I marvel at how it was ever figured out. It works.

Some plugs have a hook that stays hidden until there's pressure on the body of the lure. Pop!

One fishing float automatically hooks the fish



when he bites. Now if it would only swim ashore with him!

Most rod holders used on boats are simply to leave the fisherman's hands free until he gets a bite but others are built to set the hook automatically.

Napoleon never would have made sergeant if all the brain energy devoted to gathering angleworms had been expended on military tactics. When I was a kid, soapy water poured on the ground brought them out. Then came the electric shockers and then the boards that are vibrated in such a way a worm hankers for the open air and a little peace.

The fisherman afloat moves in wondrous ways. The big innertube with a seat inside has been used for many years and all sorts of frightening flippers have been built to give him his own propulsion. A fellow I know built a fishing boat into the pontoons of his airplane and the same guy had a wheelbarrow skiff that carried his camping equipment on a wheel until he came to water and then floated him across with the wheel removed.

To keep one hand free for fishing there is a flexible sculling blade and a propeller that is operated with a short handle.

There is an array of fishing pliers and one spring device called a "jaw-opener" that props the fish's mouth open while a hook is removed at leisure. There are also fish-grippers for landing purposes. A "salmon taylor" is a long-handled metal lasso that does just what the name says and is very practical because it does not harm the fish.

Bait harnesses are old stuff, being made to fasten a minnow or frog to the hook without impaling him. One transparent tube left the bait protected from the fish but there were hooks fastened to the outside.

The "trot line tender" enables you to move a boat along a trotline and stop at will, leaving both hands free.

Advent of modern SCUBA diving equipment has made things really rough. In addition to being subjected to all sorts of spying activities by fishermen, the fish are now being approached by rod and reel anglers who swim down into their element and present the bait right under their noses.

Less aquatic fishermen spy on their quarry with glass-bottomed buckets or especially made underwater viewers.

Combination tools appeal to fishermen and some of their knives have attachments even the owners are uncertain about. Then there are combination tools such as the "minnow dipper, ice skimmer and hook disgorging" advertised in a catalog I have here.

A self-propelled lure has long been the dream of non-athletic anglers. Some of the pilot models have

employed wound-up springs and others move through a chemical discharge, jet style.

A wading staff is simply a stick weighted to aid a fisherman in crossing swift streams but plain, ordinary wood looks so common in conjunction with fine fishing tackle that you can get fancy, inlaid ones.

Telescoping steel rods were quite the thing 40 years ago. If you kept them oiled properly you'd have one that was anywhere from three to nine feet long. Lately, they have telescoping fiberglass poles.

Not all of the devices employed by fishermen are manufactured for the purpose.

For example, Florida dolphin (deep sea species) like shade and tend to congregate under floating debris or patches of seaweed. Some fishermen strew newspapers at sea, leave them a while and come back to catch the dolphin lying under them. Litter-bugging?

Believing nothing stirs up a black bass like seeing another fish getting an easy meal, at least one lure

*(Continued on page 32)*



A real boon to the fellow who wants to propel his boat slowly with one hand is the Man-U-Troll. The propeller turns as the lever is worked up and down.





This year's event began on June 27, at Branford, where twelve rafts were launched, last minute adjustments made, food and camping equipment loaded, and the boys said good-bye to anxious mothers and envious fathers. Safety regulations required an adult advisor be aboard each raft or along side in a boat, and each scout to wear a life jacket or belt and be a qualified swimmer as set forth in the Scout Merit Badge rules.



The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission provided two wildlife officers in radio equipped patrol boats for the trip, to act as a safety patrol and to maintain communications with the Commission's Lake City office so that parents could obtain the latest information about the progress of the race. The officers also telephoned reports to WDSR radio in Lake City, where they were taped and broadcast several times each day.

# Floating the

PHOTO STORY  
By BOB BRANTLY



Since the actual race was not until the final drifting down the river, swimming, fishing, and The flotilla covered approximately eleven miles about 3:00 p.m. The boys spent the remainder of fishing, and cooking supper. Catfish and bream goods carried aboard the rafts!





How would you like to spend five days floating down the beautiful Suwannee River on a raft—with nothing to do but swim, fish, camp and enjoy the great outdoors? This, and more, is what seventy-two modern-day Huckleberry Finns did on the Second Annual Boy Scout Raft Race down the Suwannee—and they enjoyed every minute of it!

# Suwannee



day, the scouts spent the first four days leisurely paddling and improving their skill, by practice, at navigating their awkward craft. a day, with the first rafts reaching the pre-designated camp sites of the afternoon making camp, exploring the river banks, swimming, caught during the day were a welcome supplement to the canned



The Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and the Florida Forest Service alternately presented conservation programs each night. Commission Supervisor Frank Johnson presented a short course in safety and first aid and showed movies on wildlife conservation and hunting.

Doug Epperson of the Forest Service demonstrated the use of fire fighting equipment, methods of measuring land, timber, and lumber, and presented movies on forest conservation. A gasoline generator furnished electricity for the nightly movies.



On the final day, the rafts were lined up across the river, a wildlife officer fired his gun, and the six mile race to Manatee Springs State Park and the finish line began. Wildlife officers in the patrol boats radioed descriptive reports on the progress of the race to a Commission vehicle at Manatee Springs, so that parents and friends waiting there could keep up with the event from beginning to end. They didn't have long to wait; the first raft to cross the finish line made it in an hour and 15 minutes, while the slowest raft took only two hours.

When all the rafts were docked, the scouts and their families were treated to a fish fry, and awards were presented to the winning crews. Trophies were awarded for the fastest raft, the best constructed raft, and the raft crew displaying the best scout spirit. Each scout also had the opportunity to earn individual awards during the five day trip. Sixty scouts qualified for the 50-miler award, thirty-six for the mile swim award, and twelve for the historic trails award. Many merit badges were earned for cooking, camping, fishing, and conservation.

The Boy Scout Raft Race provided five days of fun and adventure for the scouts who participated, as well as teaching them something of the value of our natural resources and the need for good conservation practices. Surely there can be no better place to enjoy the out-of-doors than on the beautiful, historic, Suwannee River.





# 1964-65 Hunting Season

## Northwest Florida

### Third District

**DEER:** November 21-January 17. Hunting permitted everyday. **SPECIAL SEASON:** Okaloosa, Walton, Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties—November 21-December 6; and December 19-January 3. **NO OPEN SEASON** in Washington and Holmes Counties.

**TURKEY:** **FALL SEASON:** November 21-January 17. Hunting permitted everyday. No fall season on Eglin Field. **SPRING GOBBLER SEASON:** March 27-April 11 one-half hour before sunrise to 12 noon.

**QUAIL:** November 21-February 28. Hunting permitted everyday.

**SQUIRREL:** November 21-February 28. Hunting permitted everyday.

**APALACHICOLA** National Forest Bear Hunt; Sept. 21 to Nov. 7, 1964.

#### SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA HUNTS

**EGLIN AREA:** Archery Hunt Oct. 24 through Nov. 8, 1964

Antlerless Deer Hunt, Jan. 9, 1965, Special Air Force permit required.

**POINT WASHINGTON** Raccoon and Fox Hunts, Seminole Hills Tract in Bay County, **guns prohibited**, Sept. 26 to Nov. 8, 1964; Jan. 16 to May 23, 1965. The tract north of State Road 30 to West Bay and east of State Road 79 **closed** Nov. 21 through Jan. 17, open remainder of the year.

## Central Florida

### Fifth District

**DEER:** November 14-January 3. Monday, Tuesday, and Friday closed except during first 9 days and between November 25 and November 29 AND between December 23 and January 3. Hunting permitted everyday in that portion of the District lying south of State Road 50 and west of St. Johns River.

**TURKEY:** **FALL SEASON:** November 14-January 3. Monday, Tuesday, and Friday closed except during first 9 days and November 25 through November 29 AND December 23 through January 3. Hunting permitted everyday in that portion of the District lying south of State Road 50 and west of St. Johns River. **SPRING GOBBLER SEASON:** March 13-March 28, south of State Road 50 and in that portion of the Richloam Wildlife Management Area lying north of State Road 50. March 27-April 11, north of State Road 50. One-half hour before sunrise to 12 noon.

**QUAIL:** November 14-February 28. Monday, Tuesday, and Friday closed except during first 9 days and November 25 through November 29, AND December 23 through January 3. Hunting permitted everyday in that portion of the District lying south of State Road 50 and west of St. Johns River.

**SQUIRREL:** November 14-February 28. Monday, Tuesday, and Friday closed except during first 9 days and November 25 through November 29, AND December 23 through January 3. Hunting permitted everyday in that portion of the District lying south of State Road 50 and west of St. Johns River.



**FLORIDA'S FIVE  
DISTRICTS FOR  
HUNTING AND TRAPPING**

#### SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA HUNTS

**CITRUS AREA:** Archery Hunts Oct. 17 to Nov. 1, 1964; and week-ends only thereafter through Dec. 6. Also open Nov. 26 and 27.

**CITRUS** Gun Hunt: Dec. 12 & 13, 1964; Jan. 1, 2 & 3, 1965.

**CITRUS** Quail Hunt: Jan. 9 through Feb. 28, 1965, week-ends only.

**GUANO RIVER** Archery Hog Hunt: Jan. 23, 24, 1965; Jan. 30, 31, 1965; Feb. 6, 7, 1965; Feb. 13, 14, 1965; Feb. 20, 21, 1965.



# Regulations—Summary



## Northeast

## Florida

### Second District

In Dixie, Levy, and Gilchrist Counties and in the portion of the Steinhatchee Wildlife Management Area lying within Lafayette County, Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays shall be closed except during the first 9 days and November 25 through November 29, and December 23 through January 3.

**DEER:** November 14-January 3. Hunting permitted everyday except as indicated. **SPECIAL SEASON:** Gilchrist County—November 14-November 22 only. **NO OPEN SEASON**—Bradford County.

**TURKEY:** FALL SEASON: November 14-January 3. Hunting permitted everyday except as indicated. **NO OPEN SEASON** for turkey in Alachua, Bradford, and Madison Counties. **SPRING GOBBLER SEASON:** March 27-April 11. Hunting permitted everyday one-half hour before sunrise to 12 noon. **NO SPRING GOBBLER SEASON** in Alachua, Bradford, Madison, and Levy Counties.

**QUAIL:** November 14-February 28. Hunting permitted everyday except as indicated.

**SQUIRREL:** November 14-February 28. Hunting permitted everyday except as indicated.

**SPECIAL HUNTS**—National Forest Bear Hunt; Osceola National Forest, Sept. 21, 1964 to Nov. 7, 1964.

**DEER:** November 14-January 3. Hunting permitted everyday, except DeSoto, Hardee, Manatee, and Sarasota counties which will be open for deer hunting from Nov. 14 through Nov. 22, only.

**TURKEY:** FALL SEASON: November 14-January 3. Hunting permitted everyday. **SPRING GOBBLER SEASON:** March 13 to March 28 south of State Road 50; March 27 to April 11 in Hernando County north of State Road 50. One-half hour before sunrise to 12 noon.

**QUAIL:** November 14-February 28. Hunting permitted everyday.

**SQUIRREL:** November 14-February 28. Hunting permitted everyday.

**SPECIAL REGULATIONS:** The use of rifles is prohibited in DeSoto, Hardee, Manatee and Sarasota Counties except .22 rimfire rifles may be used other than for taking deer or bear. The use of dogs in DeSoto, Hardee, Manatee and Sarasota Counties shall be limited to bird dogs, retrievers, and slow trail hounds. The use of running hounds or any other dog that can reasonably be considered a dog usable for running deer is specifically prohibited.

#### **SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA HUNTS**

**FISHEATING CREEK** Archery Hog Hunts: Jan. 16, 17, 1965; Jan. 23, 24, 1965; Jan. 30, 31, 1965.

## South

## Florida

### First District

## Everglades

## Region

### Fourth District

**DEER:** November 14-January 3. Hunting permitted everyday. No deer hunting on Florida Keys of Monroe County.

**TURKEY:** FALL SEASON: November 14-January 28. Hunting permitted everyday. **SPRING GOBBLER SEASON:** March 13-March 28 one-half hour before sunrise to 12 noon.

**QUAIL:** November 14-February 28. Hunting permitted everyday.

**SQUIRREL:** November 14-February 28. Hunting permitted everyday.

### Bag Limits

**DEER (Buck):** 1 per day, 2 per season

**TURKEY:** Nov., Dec., Jan., 2 per day, 3 per season, either sex. March-April Season, gobblers only, 1 per day, 2 per season.

**QUAIL:** 12 per day, not more than 24 in possession.

**GRAY SQUIRREL:** 10 per day, not more than 20 in possession.

**FOX SQUIRREL:** 2 per day, not more than 4 in possession.



ALL REGULATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE  
IN CASE OF EMERGENCIES

# General

**HOLIDAYS AND OPENING AND CLOSING DAYS**—During any season or in any locality where specified individual days of the week are closed to hunting for any species, such days shall be open on Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and New Year's Day. The Opening Day and the Closing Day for any species is always open for that species. Whenever Christmas Day or New Year's Day falls on a Sunday, the Monday immediately following such Sunday shall be open.

**BEAR HUNTING**—The bear is a game animal and may be taken only during the open season for taking of deer, and during managed bear hunts. No open season in Ocala National Forest.

**WILD HOGS**—Declared as game animals in specified Wildlife Management Areas, and in Palm Beach and Alachua counties. Wild hogs may be taken during the open season designated for each Area. BAG LIMITS: ONE (1) Per Day; TWO (2) Per Season; Except FOUR (4) Per Season on Camp Blanding Management Area.

**SEX EVIDENCE**—Evidence of the sex, along with the heads, must remain on the carcasses of ALL DEER—and TURKEY during the Spring Gobbler Season—while in camp or forest. DOES, or BUCKS with less than 5-inch antlers, taken during special "ANY DEER" Hunts, must be tagged by Hunt Official.

## Shooting Hours

**Resident Game**—From one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.

**Mourning Dove**—From 12-noon to sunset.

**Other Migratory Game**—Waterfowl, Marsh Hen (rails and gallinules), Woodcock and Snipe, from sunrise until sunset.

# Florida's Wildlife

A \$5.00 Public Hunting Area Permit, in addition to regular hunting license, is necessary to hunt on most Wildlife Management Areas. Such Permits are secured from any County Judge, or authorized sub-agent, in the state.

Special Hunt Permits, as outlined in the Management Area summary, are required, in addition to regular hunting license, to hunt on Eglin Field, Cecil M. Webb and Citrus Wildlife Management Areas; and for special bear and archery hunts. Special hunt permits are obtained as listed in the summary.

Hunters must check in when entering, and check out and report their kill when leaving, at designated checking stations on Wildlife Management Areas where such stations are maintained. On all other areas, hunters are requested to have their deer and turkey checked at the hunt headquarters.

## Special Management Area Hunts Preceding Page

1. **Blackwater Wildlife Management Area**, Santa Rosa and Okaloosa Counties, in two phases, November 21 to December 6, and December 19 to January 17. Turkey hunting permitted during the break. Open to quail and squirrel hunting to February 28. Special turkey "gobbler only" season, March 27 to April 11. Best Hunting: Deer, Turkey, Quail, Squirrel.

2. **Eglin Field Air Force Reservation**, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa and Walton Counties, in two phases, November 21 to December 6, and December 19 to January 3. Special turkey "gobbler only" season, March 27 to April 11. Best Hunting: Deer, Quail.

3. **Roy S. Gaskin Wildlife Management Area**, Calhoun, Bay and Gulf Counties, November 21 to January 17. Open to quail hunting to February 28. Special turkey "gobbler only" season, March 27 to April 11. Best Hunting: Deer, Quail.

4. **Apalachee Wildlife Management Area**, Jackson County, November 21 to January 17. Hunting permitted Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays. Best Hunting: Duck, Quail, Dove, Snipe, Turkey.

5. **Liberty Wildlife Management Area**, Apalachicola National Forest, Liberty County, November 21 to January 17. Special gobbler season March 27 to April 11. Best Hunting: Deer, Bear, Squirrel.

6. **Leon-Wakulla Wildlife Management Area**, Apalachicola National Forest, Leon and Wakulla Counties, November 21 to January 17, Special turkey "gobbler only" season March 27 to April 11. Best Hunting: Deer.

7. **Aucilla Wildlife Management Area**, Jefferson, Taylor, and Wakulla Counties, November 14 to January 17. Special turkey "gobbler only" season, March 27 to April 11, Taylor County only. Best Hunting: Deer, Bear, Turkey, Squirrel, Ducks.

8. **Steinhatchee Wildlife Management Area**, Dixie and Lafayette Counties, November 14 to January 3. Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, shall be closed except during the first 9 days and November 25-29, and December 23-January 3. Special turkey "gobbler only" season March 27 to April 11. Best Hunting: Deer, Turkey, Squirrel.

9. **Osceola Wildlife Management Area**, Osceola National Forest, Baker and Columbia Counties, November 14 to January 3. Special turkey "gobbler only" season, March 27 to April 11. Best Hunting: Deer, Bear.

10. **Lake Butler Wildlife Management Area**, Columbia, Baker and Union Counties, November 14 to January 3. Special turkey "gobbler only" season March 27 to April 11. Best Hunting: Deer, Turkey.

11. **Gulf Hammock Wildlife Management Area**, Levy County, November 14 to January 3. Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, shall be closed except during the first 9 days and November 25-29, and December 23-January 3. Best Hunting: Deer, Turkey, Squirrel, Ducks, Wild Hogs.

12. **Camp Blanding Wildlife Management Area**, Clay County, November 14 to January 3. Best Hunting: Deer, Turkey, Quail, Wild Hog.

13. **Guano River Wildlife Management Area**, St. Johns County, November 14 to January 3. Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, closed. Best Hunting: Waterfowl, Wild Hogs, Squirrel, Deer, Turkey.



# Regulations

1964-65 HUNTING SEASON

ALL DATES INCLUSIVE

## Waterfowl Hunters

A Federal Migratory Waterfowl Hunting Stamp is required of all waterfowl hunters 16 years of age and older. Available at your local post office, at a cost of \$3.00, the 1964-1965 Duck Stamp features Hawaii's Nene Geese. Your name must be signed across face of stamp before hunting.

**LEGAL METHODS OF TAKING GAME**—Shotguns not larger than 10-gauge; Rifles; Repeating Rifles; Long Bows; Pistols; Falcons. Shotguns must be plugged to three-shell capacity. Rifles and pistols prohibited when taking migratory game. Bows used for taking deer or bear must be capable of casting a one ounce hunting arrow 150 yards.

**ALL HUNTERS** must possess valid hunting licenses, except those persons under 15 years of age, and residents over 65 years of age. **DUCK STAMPS** also required of all persons 16 years of age and over when taking geese or ducks.

**PURCHASE OF HUNTING LICENSE OR PERMIT** constitutes acceptance by the purchaser of all provisions of or attached to such license or permit.

**SIGN YOUR LICENSE**—No license or permit is valid until countersigned by the licensee or permittee. Also sign your name across face of your duck stamp.

**MIGRATORY SEASONS**—Seasons for migratory game are set by the state within a framework established by the Federal agency which controls game birds traveling interstate. Seasons are set, so far as possible, to allow maximum hunting without damage to basic game populations.

## Management Areas

**14. Ocala Wildlife Management Area**, Ocala National Forest, Marion and Putnam Counties, November 14 to January 3. Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, shall be closed except during the first 9 days and November 25-29, and December 23-January 3. Best Hunting: Deer, Turkey, Squirrel.

**15. Tomoka Wildlife Management Area**, Flagler and Volusia Counties, November 14 to January 3. First 9 days open Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, closed at all other times, except November 25-29 and December 23-January 3. Special turkey "gobbler only" season March 27 to April 11. Best Hunting: Deer, Turkey, Squirrel.

**16. Farmton Wildlife Management Area**, Volusia and Brevard Counties, November 14 to January 3. First 9 days open Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, closed at all other times, except November 25-29 and December 23-January 3. Best Hunting: Deer, Turkey, Squirrel. Special gobbler season; March 27-April 11.

**18. Croom Wildlife Management Area**, Hernando and Sumter Counties, November 14 to January 3. Gobbler season March 27 to April 11. Best Hunting: Quail, Squirrel.

**19. Richloom Wildlife Management Area**, Hernando, Sumter, Pasco Counties, that portion of the Area North of State Road 50 and West of Slaughter open to every day hunting November 13 to January 3. Remainder of the area (East of Slaughter) open first 9 days November 14-22, then November 27, 28, and 29, December 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20 and December 24 to January 3. Spring gobbler season March 13 to March 28. Best Hunting: Deer, Turkey, Squirrel, Quail.

**20. Avon Park Wildlife Management Area**, Highlands and Polk Counties, November 14 to January 3. Saturdays and Sundays, and following days open November 26-November 29, December 25-December 27. Gobbler hunt—March 13-14, 20-21, 27-28. Best Hunting: Turkey, Quail, Deer.

**21. Cecil M. Webb Wildlife Management Area**, Charlotte County, November 14 to February 28, first 9 days open Monday, Tuesday, Friday, closed at all other times. Best Hunting: Quail, Deer.

**22. Lee Wildlife Management Area**, Lee County, November 14 to January 3, hunting permitted only on Saturdays and Sundays. Best Hunting: Deer, Turkey, Quail.

**23. Okeechobee Wildlife Management Area**, Okeechobee County November 14 to January 3. Hunting allowed Saturdays, Sundays, and following days November 27-December 1, December 25-January 1. Best Hunting: Turkey, Quail, Deer.

**24. Fishheating Creek Wildlife Management Area**, Glades County, November 14 to January 3. Buck deer season for first time. Best Hunting: Quail, Squirrel, Deer, Hog.

**25. J. W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area**, Palm Beach County, November 14 to January 28. Turkey and quail only after January 3. Best Hunting: Deer, Quail, Wild Hogs.

**26. Devil's Garden Wildlife Management Area**, Hendry County, November 14 to January 3, hunting permitted only on Saturdays and Sundays. Best Hunting: Turkey, Quail.

**27. Everglades Wildlife Management Area**, Palm Beach, Dade, Broward Counties, November 14 to January 3. Best Hunting: Deer, Wild Hog, Waterfowl.

**28. Areojet Wildlife Management Area**, Dade County, November 14 to January 3. Best Hunting: Deer.

**29. St. Regis Wildlife Management Area**, Escambia County, November 21 to February 28. Legal to take Quail and Squirrel only.

Public Hunting Area Permit and hunting license must be in a hunter's possession as long as he participates in hunt and must be displayed upon request of a Wildlife Officer "or other commission personnel."

Guns, either assembled or disassembled, or dogs are allowed only during the season designated for each particular wildlife management area except under special permit issued by an authorized representative of the Game Commission. Possession of loaded guns on days when hunting is not permitted and after shooting hours is prohibited.

Detailed summaries for all Management Areas may be obtained by writing to the Commission offices listed on page 3, or at County Judge offices.

General Regulations Continued  
On Next Page



# General Hunting

**HUNTING GUIDES**—No person shall engage in the business of guiding hunters or hunting parties until he has secured a license to do so. No guide, while acting as a guide, shall take any game or carry shotgun or rifle.

**OCALA NATIONAL FOREST**—The hunting season for deer in the Ocala National Forest will coincide with the season set for the Ocala Wildlife Management Area. Hunting of bear is prohibited in Ocala National Forest and Wildlife Management Area. All other game species may be hunted in the Forest outside the Management Area during the open season for the Fifth District from Nov. 14 to Feb. 28, provided that no dogs other than bird dogs can be used. No type of hound, including foxhound, or dog of any type that can reasonably be considered to be a dog usable for running deer will be permitted to run free in the Ocala National Forest except during the hunting season set for the Ocala Wildlife Management Area.

**BIRDS**—No bird of any kind shall be taken or molested except game birds in open season, and the following unprotected species: English sparrow, starling, crow, black vulture, and turkey vulture.

**UNPROTECTED**—Skunk, opossum, flying squirrel, red and gray fox, bobcat, jaguarondi, raccoon, nutria, armadillo, rats, mice, moles, shrews, reptiles (other than alligators and crocodiles), amphibians. (Local Exceptions.)

**NON-NATIVE GAME**—Coturnix quail, pheasant, and other non-native upland game birds may be hunted only during the open season for quail, except on licensed hunting preserves with special seasons. Jackson, Bradford and Union Counties CLOSED to taking of pheasant.

**HUNTING DOGS**—No person shall permit dogs to trail, pursue or otherwise molest game during closed seasons. Bird dogs may be trained during closed season for taking quail with the aid of a pistol firing a blank or ball; carrying or use of shotgun or rifle while training bird dogs is prohibited. Deer dogs may be trained during closed season for taking deer when dogs are constantly attached to leash or rope in hands of trainer; carrying or use of firearms while training deer dogs is prohibited. Retrievers used in dove hunting during the closed season for quail must be kept on leash except when actually retrieving doves. Organized field trials for dogs may be run at any time after obtaining written permission from the Director of the Commission.

**DIVIDING CARCASSES**—Deer and turkey may be divided in camp or forest but in the event of such division each portion shall be identified by the number of the license of the person killing it and be readily traceable to the portion of the animal bearing the sex identification provided that it is not necessary to affix the license number as required above to portions cut from the carcass immediately prior to being consumed in camp.

**GUNS**—A gun is defined as any device mechanically propelling a projectile; shotgun, rifle, pistol, revolver, air gun, gas gun, blowgun, bow and arrow, or devices.

**DO NOT USE**—It is prohibited to use any of the following methods or weapons while hunting: Full-jacketed bullets or .22-calibre rimfire cartridges for taking deer or bear. Fully automatic firearms. Rifles or pistols for taking migratory birds. Cross bow. Taking game over bait. Hunting turkey with dog. Possession of gun and light at night in woods or on waters. Killing swimming deer. Artificial light, fire. Net, trap, snare. Poison. Saltlick. Setguns. Live decoys. Airplane, automobile, power boat, sail boat, or craft under sail, or craft towed by any aforementioned devices. Do not use any of the above while hunting in Florida.

## Migratory Game Bird

### Marsh Hens

(Rails and Gallinules)

Shooting hours, from sunrise to sunset.

Season: September 5 to November 13.

Daily Limit 15; Possession Limit 30.

### Woodcock

Shooting hours, from sunrise to sunset.

Season: November 14 to January 2.

Daily Limit 5; Possession Limit 10.

### Snipe

Shooting hours, from sunrise to sunset.

Season: November 14 to January 2.

Daily Limit 8; Possession Limit 16.

## LICENSES

(Issued from office of County Judge)

**Exempt**—Residents 65 years of age and over; all children under 15.

**Costs include County Judges' fees.**

**Service men, stationed in Florida, are considered residents of Florida insofar as licenses to hunt and fish are concerned.**

### GAME

Series H — For hunting on licensed private hunting preserves only .....	\$ 5.50
Series I — Resident County, Game .....	2.00
Series J — Resident, other than Home County .....	4.50
Series K — Resident, State .....	7.50
Series L — Non-Resident, State .....	26.50
Series M — Non-Resident, 10-day Continuous .....	11.50
Series M-1 — Non-Resident County, Owners of and paying taxes on 3,000 acres of land .....	11.50
Series Y — Guide, required for guiding hunting parties. Issued from office of Commission, Tallahassee .....	10.00
Alien Hunting — Issued from Office of Commission, Tallahassee .....	50.00

### TRAPPING

Series N — Resident, County .....	\$ 3.25
Series O — Non-Resident, County .....	25.50
Series P — Resident, State .....	25.50
Series Q — Resident, other than Home County .....	10.50
Series R — Non-Resident, State .....	100.50



# Season Regulations

## Regulations 1964-1965

### Waterfowl



### Ducks, Geese, Coot

**Season:** From November 25, 1964 through January 3, 1965.

**Shooting Hours:** From sunrise to sunset, daily.

Bag Limits	Daily Limit	Possession Limit
Ducks	4 (see notes below)	8
Geese	3	6
Coot	10	20

The daily bag limit on ducks other than mergansers may not include more of the following species than: (a) 2 wood ducks; (b) 2 mallards; and (c) 2 canvasbacks or 2 redheads or 1 of each.

The possession limit on ducks other than mergansers may not include more of the following species than: (a) 2 wood ducks; (b) 2 mallards; and (c) 2 canvasbacks or 2 redheads or 1 of each.

The limits on American, red-breasted, and hooded mergansers, in the aggregate of these species, or 5 daily and 10 in possession, of which not more than 1 daily and 2 in possession may be hooded mergansers.

South of State Road 50, duck hunters will be allowed to have 4 Florida ducks in their total bag of 4. Last year the Florida duck was classified along with the mallard and black duck and hunters were restricted to 2 per day.

LEON COUNTY will be closed to duck, goose and coot hunting EXCEPT on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, opening day and holidays, and Nov. 27.

### Mourning Dove

Three Phase Season, shooting hours from 12-noon to sunset.

**First Season:** October 3 through November 8.

Except Alligator Point, Franklin County, Third District, closed.

Sumter County, north of State Road 48, Fifth District, closed.

Brevard, Flagler, Volusia & St. Johns Counties, Fifth District, closed.

Putnam County, east of St. Johns River, Fifth District, closed.

**Second Season:** November 14 through November 29, statewide.

**Third Season:** December 19 through January 4, statewide.

**Bag Limits:** Daily Limit 12; Possession Limit 24.

**BAITING OR LURING**—Game may not be taken under any circumstances by the aid of salt, or shelled or shucked or unshucked corn, wheat, or other grains, or other feed or means of feeding similarly used to lure, attract, or entice such game to, on, over the area where hunters are attempting to take them. As used herein, the terms "shelled or shucked or unshucked corn, wheat, or other grains," or "other feed or means of feeding similarly used," shall not be construed as including grain properly shocked in the field where grown, standing crops (including aquatics), flooded standing crops, flooded harvested crop lands, or grains found scattered solely as a result of normal agricultural planting or harvesting.

**TRANSPORTATION**—Game may be transported only as personal baggage and only in numbers consistent with possession limits as herein provided. Common carriers or employees, while engaged in such business, shall not transport as owner or for another, any game or parts thereof, or birds' nest or eggs, nor receive or possess for shipment unless owner of package is in possession of valid permit from Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

**DAMAGE TO PERSONAL PROPERTY**—Upon request to the Director, permits may be issued for the killing, taking or removal of certain individuals of specific types of wildlife which are proven to be damaging personal property. The Director reserves the right to have such animals trapped and removed to wilderness areas. Hides or skins of such animals may be claimed by the Commission for sale to highest bidder.

**DO NOT DISCHARGE FIREARMS**—State law provides that discharge of firearms in any public place, or on or over any paved public road, highway, street or occupied premises is prohibited.

**DO NOT HUNT**—There is NO OPEN SEASON on the following fully protected species or individuals: Panther, cub bear, Key deer, alligators, crocodiles, spotted or Axis deer, Ross goose, snow goose, brant, swan, eagles, hawks, owls, non-game birds, Everglades mink, weasel. Do not molest or hunt any of the foregoing at any time. Killing of doe or fawn deer, or deer with antlers less than five inches in length is prohibited at all times except as permitted on specific Wildlife Management Areas.

**ALL ALLIGATORS** and crocodiles and their nests, eggs, and young, are fully protected at all times in all parts of the state. Do not hunt, take or molest at any time.

**NO PERSON MAY TAKE** or possess any alligator, crocodile or black caiman, or their skins or hides or nests or eggs except under permit from the Director of the Commission.

**SOUTH AMERICAN CAIMAN** of any size, other than the Black Caiman, may be imported and sold when not advertised or represented as alligators. Wherever Caiman are advertised as "Baby Alligators" the words "South American Caiman" must be shown immediately beneath the words, and in letters not less than half the size of the words or letters, used in writing "Baby Alligator." No alligator or American crocodile may be sold. Dealers are subject to inspection and must possess invoices or documentary evidence that such caiman were imported.



## Giving Away Fish

**G**IVING AWAY A FISH is not as easy as it may appear. In Florida where fishermen are likely to have extra fish, it has become a highly developed science.

Almost anybody can give away a fish in the daytime, especially a cleaned fish. At night, skill is required. If the recipient is already in bed and doesn't care too much for fish anyway it takes a real artist to give him a dead fish, especially if it is uncleaned and having an odor a little like a dead fish.

The enthusiastic approach is easiest. Call the victim on the telephone and tell him you have a surprise for him. If he has been asleep he may fall for this and have the door unlocked by the time you get to his home.

A real old time fish-giver with plenty of confidence will take the bull by the horns and say:

"Come over to my place right now. Hurry!"

Then he hangs up and the fish getter will be on hand (probably wearing his pajama tops) and have the fish before he really knows what happened.

In delivering a fish at a late hour (all fishermen arrive home late), it is best to ring the doorbell or bang the knocker briskly and be ready to thrust one muddy foot through the door. Hold the fish behind you and thrust it into the victim's hands while making a diversionary remark such as:

"Have you been listening to your radio?"

The fish-getter will assume that an atomic attack is imminent and will grasp convulsively at anything offered him—in this case a dead fish.

In Florida, most folks can catch fish for themselves and therefore look with scorn on everyone

else's catch. If the victim is a fisherman himself, the giver can stand on the stoop with the fish behind him and say:

"What is the world record for channel bass?"

The victim will pause and try to remember and will absent-mindedly grasp the proffered seafood.

Only a coward would ring a doorbell, deposit fish on the step and run.

Ardent fishermen who persistently present fish to their neighbors will note that the backyard orange trees of such recipients often show remarkable growth and their rose bushes are things of beauty.

This is a bad thing for fish conservation.

As a last resort, you might try cleaning the fish—or eating them yourself—or putting them back in the water. ●

## Fish Stories

**L**ISTENING TO FISHING stories is an important part of American social and business life, and especially so in Florida where nearly everyone fishes and those who don't tell fish stories anyway.

Being a good fish story listener can make you a super-salesman of fishing tackle, a jewel of a bartender and even a pretty fair insurance agent.

The successful listener should be able to pop his eyes skillfully and produce a variety of meaningless exclamations upon demand. It is helpful to be able to be able to raise the neck hackles when desired but this is very difficult and not completely necessary. However, it is essential that the good listener be able to bring forth tears at an instant's notice as record fish are usually lost suddenly and the heartbreaking climax of the story may come without warning.

A real fish story listener can walk into a tackle shop a total stranger and leave an hour later followed by a procession of fish story tellers gesturing wildly and pushing each other violently in trying to get near his ear.

Guides, tackle dealers and fishing resort operators frequently crack under the fishing story pressure and those that survive learn to produce the appropriate expressions and exclamations while thinking of something else. One resort operator went bankrupt because he had learned such complete detachment he often walked away in the middle of a real breath-taker. His customers have gone around the lake to a place where the owner turns off his hearing aid and run through a startling series of facial expressions during each yarn.

Some real artists actually come right out and say, "How was fishing?" Such daring souls are

usually boarding a plane or sitting in a car with the engine running, mindful of the fact that the fisherman thus accosted will be so dumbfounded he may be speechless for an adequate escape period.

Persons who may qualify as fishing snapshot viewers should not be confused with real story listeners as the skills involved are comparatively elementary.

Real listeners being scarce as they are, most fishermen are compelled to simply give each other equal time. Thus they can use the same story repeatedly as the "listener" is busy preparing his own presentation and his only concern is that he be ready to start at the proper time.

It really is a shame that Floridians have developed fish story listening to such a degree because there is a lot of good fishing in Florida and some of the stories might be true. ●



State and National parks offer fine facilities for fall boating journeys

# BOATING

## Autumn Cruising

By ELGIN WHITE



IT IS SEPTEMBER, and if you're sentimentally inclined you'll probably get pretty nostalgic about such things as autumn leaves, "September Song," and the dwindling days of summer.

Forget it. If you're a real boatman September and the coming fall season only presages some of the finest boating weather of the year... especially if you've joined the millions upon millions of campers throughout this great land of ours and are planning to combine a little camping with your boating.

September and October are ideal camping months throughout Florida. The beautifully equipped state parks that are attracting more and more boatmen are less crowded now that most of the summer visitors and their children are back up north with the youngsters in school.

Take, for example, a park like Manatee on the storied Suwannee River. This park is ideal for campers, boaters, swimmers, and fishermen. The bubbling spring that gushes forth and feeds into the Suwannee forms an excellent swimmin' hole for the entire family, and the overflow streams out through magnificent tropic backcountry into the Suwannee. A long, wooden dock has been constructed there in recent years to afford "parking space" for boatmen touring the Suwannee, which is getting to be more and more a habit with family skippers from all over the country.

Camping facilities are excellent, with electricity, running water, and complete sanitary facilities right there midst the palms, pines, oaks and hemlocks. You can just push your boat right up to Manatee, unload the gear, pitch a tent, and enjoy yourself!

And besides, in September and October the insect population seems to go on vacation elsewhere, or at least a good part of them do, and you're not as bothered with the pests as you might be at other times.

True enough, this is hurricane season, but there is little chance of any blow reaching this part of the state, even the tail-end sections or the forerunning gales. And, as we all know, Florida has had very few hurricanes in the past ten years, save that vociferous lady Donna who swept in through the Keys and the state in 1960 and left quite a calling card.

But just because it is September and the kids gotta get back to school, don't put the family craft under the carport or tarp. Weekend jaunts in all parts of the state are easy. Camping is excellent in the fall, as is water skiing and swimming. Enjoy the best part of the year outdoors!

BOATING IN Florida is getting to be as big if not bigger than it was in 1957 when the sport actually reached its peak all over the world. From that time until late in 1963, however, boating hit the doldrums, especially in sales. It figured, as most everyone who wanted a boat had a boat, and unlike automobile owners, boaters don't trade 'em in every year or so.

But 1963 saw a resurging interest in boating, and now you're a nobody ifen you ain't got no boat! It can be just a simple little fishing craft with a 3½ motor on it, but if it is a boat, it puts you in the league and you belong.

*(Continued on next page)*

Manatee Springs  
State Park  
Near Chiefland,  
on the  
Suwannee River





(Continued from preceding page)

One of the factors, I think, in the resurgence of boating, is this fantastic interest in camping. Most campsites, not only in Florida but throughout the country, are built around or on water of some kind or another, and of course water means boats. Since outdoor living and camping has become such a family affair, it has naturally called for bigger and better boats, and as a result, we're just about back to where we were in 1957.

The boom in boating and camping has caught fire with industry, too . . . especially some industries that had no connection or interest in boating, *per se*.

Take the Tupperware folks in Orlando, for example. Only time you ever heard of Tupperware was when the wife went to one of those House Parties they give and came home with a small piece of ware and a big appetite for more . . . which she usually got.

Now Tupperware has taken a keen interest in this world of outdoor living, and a lot of their promotion these days is towards how their products fit into the boating and camping scene.

And do they! . . . rust-proof, airtight, water-tight containers of all sizes, shapes and descriptions fit into the boating and camping scene just like a tent and a cook-out stove. Jim Coleman, energetic PR man with Tupperware, was at the recent Outdoor Writers of America convention in McAllen, Texas, and he demonstrated (not only for the ladies but the guys as well) how his Tupperware products could be used in outdoor living. The OWAAers went for it in a big way and you can believe me Tupperware is in the outdoor field to stay!

And new, bigger, and better tents, stoves, lamps, sleeping bags, and all other necessities of the outdoor way of life have made the whole thing so doggoned attractive that families long to go with Pop now, whereas in the past

Mom had just as soon stay at home in the comfort of her own kitchen while the old man was roughing it in the woods.

A lot of this "comfort" living is looked upon with disdain by the old-time "woody" outdoorsmen, but let's face it, men . . . progress is progress. There were those in the golfing world who looked down on steel shaft irons, too, but they seem to be popular today.

This "comfort" boating and camping has moved Americans outdoors in huge numbers, and as a result we have more people enjoying the things we like to write about.

It really isn't so bad. And it's gonna get better, so the manufacturers tell us . . . just think of all the goodies we have to look forward to in the next few years.

Pass the julep, please!

TO ME, THE MONTH of October is the most beautiful month in the year.

Not just for boating and the pleasures of the great outdoors, but just for everything in general. It is cooler, it is prettier, the foliage around the countryside is magnificent, there are less mosquitoes and bugs to contend with on the waterways and campsites,



The versatile Tupperware items are perfect for boating and camping.

and besides, it is football season!

For the Florida boating nut, and where is there not one, October offers prime cruising time. With the exception of some coastal areas where sou'westers kick up torrents of afternoon thunderstorms just about every day, boating weather is ideal.

Wanna know about a spot to try your cruising knowledge, weather permitting, during this time of year? It is in the Ten Thousand Islands, cruising out of Naples or Everglades City and wandering through the countless mangrove islands that surround that territory. Magnificent country. But a word of caution . . . get a copy of Coast & Geodetic Chart No. 1254 which gives every indentation and bulge from Naples Bay and Clam Pass to the Chatham River. This is no place to be without a guide or chart. I don't know whether or not there are actually ten thousand islands in there, but you'll think there are a million if you get lost in the backwaters.

An October cruise in these waters is most exhilarating. Getting to the small islands is rather simple, for you can cruise right up to most of them, though you must watch the water coloring and markings to ascertain imminent meeting with an oyster bar.

Once on the beaches of these mangrove tidbits, you can do some real Robinson Crusoe type wandering, looking for long lost shells, or even ancient bottles from some wayfarin' vessel that washed ashore many years ago.

On a recent excursion in this territory, we went to Indian Key, just out of Everglades City, and with National Park Ranger Ed Carlson pointing the way, discovered a strange little creature resting in the sand. Looked like a sea anemone or a distant relative to the sea cucumber. Best description I can think of is "purple glob." When touched, or kicked, or moved in any way this creature oozed a brilliant purple liq-





Bird rookeries are quite a sight to behold when you cruise through the beautiful Ten Thousand Islands.

quid much as an octopus squirts his ink. But Carlson didn't know what it was, and neither did we. You find one and tell us.

The National Park Service runs a regular Boat-A-Cade through this area on Saturdays, starting in December, and if you have never been in this region and want to go but can't trust yourself alone, this will be your baby. A Park Ranger escorts the boats through a winding series of channels that take you back into country that resembles the forest primeval.

Close-up views of birds rookeries are the big attractions, plus nose-to-nose conversations with roaming alligators . . . if you speak alligator.

If you're interested in this cruise, contact the Everglades National Park Service, P. O. Box 237 at Everglades, Florida.

WE GET A LOT of questions on motor maintenance. An outboard, though still a little more cranky than an automobile engine, is still a vast improvement over the old armstrong pull cord models of yesteryear. But they still need maintenance. And a few simple safe-guards will offer you miles

and hours of trouble free boating.

First of all, outboarders should realize that lubrication of pistons, cylinders, crankshafts, etc., is solely the responsibility of the oil mixed in with the petrol. Keep that mixture at the proper proportions and thoroughly mixed, and the suggestions and recommendations of the manufacturer should be followed to the letter.

It would be a good idea to renew those spark plugs once a year, or maybe even twice if you motor is put through a lot of heavy traffic.

With boatmen going into all



New deluxe  
Sea Horse  
6 H.P. engine

sorts of water, the problem of dirt collecting around the fuel filter bowl is constant. This in turn leads to carburetor problems, and that filter bowl should be cleaned regularly.

Keep your fuel lines clear. Check the primer bulb and look for obstructions in the fuel filter if you have motor starting troubles.

Motor vibration problems could be caused by weeds collecting on the propeller, or the prop might be bent.

If your motor won't idle, your timing could be off, or those old spark plugs are at fault again. Or it could be that you have some damaged insulation around the wires leading into the plugs. You might even have water in the fuel or the needle valve could be in need of adjustment.

There are many, many little irritating things that can wreck a day's outing, but if you'll give heed to little things that cause the trouble, you can have a near-perfect day of it.

RECENT WORD FROM Bill Prentiss of Johnson Motors on their 1965 line, is about the OMC produced new 5 and 6 h.p. motors for the fisherman that is a real breakthrough.

The economy 5 hp weighs only 43 pounds, and the motors feature a high-speed fixed jet carburetor and low compression cylinder heads that minimize vibration. The new motors are as quiet as kittens on a rug, and Bill claims they are the quietest motors in Johnson's 44 years of building these fine products.

The new electromatic V-75's and V-90's are real power plants for you speed nuts, and Johnson's 1965 V-6 150 (4 cycle) inboard stern drive job combines high thrust and speed performance with the electromatic drive.

New motors coming out now are somethin' to see, and the boating world keeps moving ahead. ●



## CONSERVATION SCENE

(Continued from page 4)

main charge in the barrel. When the shower of sparks was generated by the flint and steel of the ignition mechanism, the small powder charge in the pan would "go off" first causing a spectacular flash; this preceded by a fraction of a second the actual discharge of the piece.

It was not uncommon for the flash to be followed by no discharge at all—much to the chagrin of the shooter who had gone through many motions to load one of the old-timers. Hence it is said that something is a "flash-in-the-pan" if, after considerable preparation, the event is a quick failure.

For more than 90 years the National Rifle Association has been vitally interested in the field of firearms safety education. Millions of people, youngsters and adults alike, have learned proper gun handling through NRA-sponsored shooting programs. Now, an NRA Home Firearms Safety Course is being sponsored on a nationwide basis.

The course is designed to give the knowledge necessary to avoid firearms accidents in the home. Its purpose is to bring information to those unskilled in the use and handling of firearms in order that they may attain the confidence necessary to prevent unsafe conditions related to guns in the home.

### Recreational Professionals

FEDERAL AND State agencies expect to hire about 50 percent more professional personnel to work in the outdoor recreation field by 1968, the Wildlife Management Institute reports. The estimates were obtained in a national survey by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to collect information about the number and types of federal and State employees in professional positions

in outdoor recreation in 1963, anticipated total professional manpower needs in 1968, and college and university curricula and education programs.

College graduates with training in the biological sciences constitute the largest single group from which federal and State agencies and colleges and universities expect to hire future professional employees during the next few years. "This was followed by recreation majors, social science, physical science, liberal arts curricula, physical education and/or health, landscape architecture, and engineering," according to John F. Shanklin, assistant director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, in a report given at the recent National Conference for Professional Education for Outdoor Recreation, at Syracuse University.

"Ability to apply technical knowledge and the technical knowledge possessed by the potential employee seemed to be considered most important in the evaluations" of potential employees, Shanklin reported. Writing and verbal abilities also rated high with the employing agencies.

"Factors in which recent graduates were considered most deficient appeared to be ability to apply technical knowledge, writing ability, verbal ability, and the extent of technical knowledge possessed by them," the federal official reported.

In 1963, federal agencies reported 4,489 full-time professional employees and 38,933 employees whose duties included part-time outdoor recreation responsibilities; State agencies employed 5,361 and 1,565 professionals respectively; and colleges and universities 617 and 460. Converted to man years of professional effort, federal agencies ranked highest with 8,967, followed by State agencies with 5,361 and colleges and universi-

ties with 772. New employees are expected to increase the staffs of the federal agencies by 57 percent, State agencies by 46 percent, and colleges and universities by 26 percent in the year 1968.

The survey shows that college graduates seeking professional careers in outdoor recreation have greatest opportunity for obtaining employment with the Federal Government in the 30 or more agencies having some level of outdoor recreation responsibility. State agencies and colleges and universities rank next. Employment opportunities appear best for graduates with degrees in the biological sciences. And based on current information, pay schedules are highest at the colleges and universities, followed by federal and State agencies in that order.

### Waterfowl Identification

MOST DUCK HUNTERS know their ducks—or do they?

Did you know that Fall plumages are surprisingly similar in many birds? Yet most existing literature identifies species mainly by their Spring plumages. This makes identifying a bird-in-hand nearly impossible, even with a "bird book."

F. H. Kortright sensed the need for a year-round waterfowl book and has done a scholarly job with his *The Ducks, Geese & Swans of North America* (Stackpole Books). This book is a field book, a treatise on all North American waterfowl and their habits. It not only serves to properly identify birds, but it also answers such questions as: Why is the species here? What limits its abundance? What was its role in history? What peculiarities of habit and habitat comprise its "standard of living"? The answers to these questions and many others found in the book are important to the sport of the future.

As one reviewer puts it, "It is

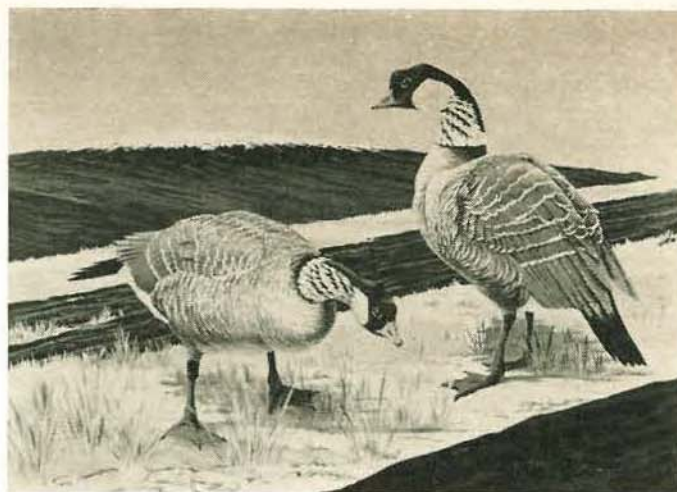


## WATERFOWL HUNTERS

Make certain you have a 1964-65 Federal migratory waterfowl hunting stamp before hunting waterfowl. Available from your local post office at a cost of \$3.00, the stamp is required of all waterfowl hunters 16 years of age and older.

Your name must be signed in ink across the face of the stamp before you hunt.

The Hawaiian Nene Goose, shown at right, is featured on the 1964-65 stamp, from a drawing by Stanley Stearns.



probably the best collection of facts and figures, pictures and plates ever put together between two book covers."

All people interested in waterfowl, be they hunters, conservationists, teachers or outdoor writers, will find *The Ducks, Geese & Swans of North America* indispensable to their libraries.

### Hunting Season Notes

Want to sell some quail? The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission says "don't" unless you're a licensed game breeder and the birds were pen-raised on your game farm.

All game and fresh water fish seized by wildlife officers in connection with violations of the game laws are given to hospitals or other charitable institutions upon conviction of the violator.

\* \* \*

Sportsmen who lose their hunting or fishing licenses may obtain a duplicate for twenty-five cents from the office of the county judge who issued the original license.

\* \* \*

When deer go swimming, don't shoot them. Regulations of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission prohibit the taking of swimming deer.

\* \* \*

Leave your pet duck at home when you go hunting. Conserva-

tion laws prohibit taking game with the aid of live decoys.

\* \* \*

A fast draw with a bow and arrow might be difficult but it's considered a gun just the same. In Florida's wildlife regulations the term "gun" refers to shotguns, rifles, pistols, air guns, gas guns, blow guns, crossbows, and bows and arrows.

\* \* \*

It's best to keep your traps shut at times. The use of steel traps in Florida during the open season for deer is prohibited.

\* \* \*

Don't train your dog to hunt turkeys as regulations prohibit hunting turkeys with a dog.

\* \* \*

Hunters, check your guns! Hunting with a shotgun capable of holding more than three shells is contrary to the regulations of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission.

### Gulf Coast State Park

THE STATE Department of Education at a State Cabinet meeting during August announced it was leasing a 356-acre tract in Walton County to the Florida Park Board for use as a state park.

Known as Grayton Beach the property is on the Gulf and is situated between Panama City and Ft. Walton Beach. There is more than a mile of shoreline included in the property, and the northern

perimeter of the park consists of migratory dunes, pine woods and lakes.

The Park Board has been granted a 99-year lease on the property at \$1 a year. State School Superintendent Thomas D. Bailey presented a resolution favoring the lease.

Improvements costing approximately \$35,000 are being recommended for this new State Park. The initial development includes the following facilities: combination bathhouse and restrooms \$25,000; water supply \$3,000; picnic shelter \$3,000; fencing \$500; entrance way \$500; and contingencies \$3,000. An access road and parking area will be provided by the State Road Department, under the institutional paving program.

Long range development of the Grayton Beach State Park calls for a wide variety of facilities. These improvements include bathing facilities; a youth overnight camp; family overnight campground; picnic area; boat launching ramp with parking area for boat trailers; ranger residences; and entrance station; office; shop and equipment shelter.

The Walton County Commission passed a resolution urging the creation of the park. Superintendent Bailey endorsed the idea and presented the lease proposal to the Cabinet. ●



## MUZZLE FLASHES

(Continued from page 7)

Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute and the authoritative Lyman, Speer, and Belding & Mull reloading handbooks.

Another lever-action rifle safety precaution is to use only round-nosed ammunition when loading cartridges end to end in the tubular magazine of a big game rifle. Round-nosed bullets are perfectly safe in a tubular magazine, but not the pointed styles. . . .

The owner of a Marlin Model 336 lever-action big game rifle can get valuable, low cost range practice and enhanced familiarity with the Marlin 336's particular type of action by adding a Marlin Model 39-A .22 caliber rifle, of al-

most identical size and feel, as companion piece to his Model 336. Use of one automatically augments skill with the other.

THE MARLIN Firearms Company has reproduced the Bill of Rights on parchment-grade paper, size 8 x 10½ inches, suitable for framing. A free copy can be had by addressing the Advertising Department of the company, at New Haven. Dealers may also obtain copies for store give-away with Marlin catalogs.

Since Article II of the Bill of Rights defines the right of the people to keep and bear arms, every organized shooting group should have a framed copy, to remind everyone of this basic right and to be alert to defend it against unwise firearms legislation. ●

## GADGETS FOR FISHERMEN

(Continued from page 17)

builder has a full-sized plug made in the form of a small fish just about to grab a minnow (also artificial).

For plain labor-saving there are electric deep-sea reels.

The scents dreamed up to attract fish are as varied as those produced by French perfumers. There have been magic fish oils for the past hundred years and more. Dab a little on your bait and brace your feet!

The old rule about spitting on your bait is especially popular among tobacco chewers who claim certain species are chumps for nicotine. I've seen fly-fishermen who drag a streamer through their mouths for another reason. The saliva makes it act a bit differently in the water.

Chumming fish is nothing new but some of the scent-carrying methods are pretty nifty. I know a bonefisherman who wades off across the flat with a perforated can of sardines dangling from his

belt. Now and then he turns around and finds a bonefish trailing him.

Some chummers put ground up fish in cloth bags so that the taste will seep out slowly.

I was approached by a guy who was working out a method of power casting—real power casting. He was figuring on rigging up a line-throwing gun such as is used by seamen. Instead of simply throwing a rope, this gun of his was going to cast a lure attached to a line which would come off a reel. After it plunked into the water a few hundred yards away, you could crank it in (and remove the fish). The propulsion was to be a real powder cartridge.

Then there is the barbaric system of bass fishing in which you take a live mouse, tie your line around him, attach a hook and put him on a little raft. You drift this contraption over a spot a big bass is loafing and then jerk the unhappy mouse off the raft.

If you have some money you'd like to invest in a sure thing fishing gadget, let me know. I hear from a lot of live ones. ●

## FISHING

(Continued from page 11)

ONE FLORIDA town held a mullet fishing contest last summer (hook and line). I was interested in the results because I've always thought there might be a sporty way to catch them. The contest was a success but the catches were small in number, indicating a mullet still prefers salad to anything we've been able to cast to him. Still, they aren't strictly vegetarian.

I CAN'T EXPLAIN the way in which speckled perch (crappie) choose different hangouts from time to time. It's true that certain areas in a lake or river are likely to produce specks year after year but they may, for no apparent reason, show up in a different type of water.

A good panfisherman I know has fished deep shorelines for crappie year after year with great success. Last year he located the fish just a mile away from his favorite stretch but in very shallow water and caught them there for several consecutive days.

When they don't bite, exploration may be the answer. I know another crappie angler who gave up last year, saying they just weren't around.

With winter coming on, crappie are one of the best bets.

THERE ARE differences between white and black crappie but I wouldn't go by their color. You have to count the dorsal spines and from what I've read it's possible the spine numbers overlap.

The snapper was that the book I read went into great detail as to the minute biological differences, confusing me thoroughly and making me doubt I'd ever caught a crappie.

It finished up by saying it's easy to tell them apart. I don't see how even a crappie can tell. ●



## FABLES AND FACTS

(Continued from page 5)

money—and so little bloodshed.

Today, however, some people think Uncle Sam owns too much land. They make all kinds of speeches, statements, and sarcastic remarks about old Sam. According to them, Sam is a greedy, mean, powerful old man who doesn't want anybody to use his land or its natural resources. They say he even wants more land, especially land he can turn into outdoor playgrounds. They claim Sam really doesn't need all the land he owns now and that there is no need for additional recreation areas. Specifically, here's what is being said about Uncle Sam and what should be said about him. We've called these statements the "Fables and Facts About Federal Land."

**FABLE:** "Government-owned lands pay no taxes."

**FACT:** Although the Constitution exempts the Federal government from paying "taxes," there are some 50 laws under which payments are made on Federally-owned land in lieu of taxes. To cite a few examples—since 1908, the Federal government has paid 25% of gross receipts from each national forest at the end of each fiscal year to the state in which the forest is located. This money is earmarked for the benefit of public schools and roads in the counties where the national forest is located. In 1963 this 25% fund returned \$29,993,939.48 to the local schools and roads. On the Boundary Waters area of the Superior National Forest in Minnesota, Uncle Sam pays .75% of the assessed value of the land to the counties for expenditure as they see fit. Last year this amounted to \$130,986.46. In Oregon on the O&C Lands, 75% of the receipts go to the counties. In 1963 that amounted to \$4,341,915.79.

Suppose the national forests

didn't belong to the Federal government but were owned by "tax-paying" individuals or corporations. How about taxes then? In 1952 a very careful study was made of this question (now being reviewed and up-dated but results not complete). It showed the average private forest owner paid taxes amounting to 19 cents per acre. Under the 25% of gross receipts fund, Uncle Sam was paying 11 cents per acre to local schools and roads. But at the same time the Federal government was also paying for forest fire prevention and control on these acres, plus costs of building and maintaining roads and highways. The Forest Service was also conducting research, results of which were available at no cost to private forestland owners, and was likewise protecting the forests from insect damage and disease. If state, county or local governments had to do all these things, or if private enterprise had to pay for them, it would have cost 24 cents per acre. So, Uncle Sam actually contributed more on his forests (35 cents per acre) than private landowners paid in taxes (19 cents per acre). In addition, Federal payments are automatic at the end of each year. There is no cost of collection. The public also receives other non-monetary benefits from national forests and other Federally-owned land such as recreation, watershed protection, etc.

**FABLE:** "The Federal government owns more than one out of every three acres of the land area of the United States."

**FACT:** Although this statement is statistically correct, before deciding whether or not this is good or bad, you should consider (1)

---

Florida's oldest wildlife conservation law appeared in 1828. It prohibited fire hunting in the Territory. The use or possession of a gun and light at night is still a violation of the wildlife law.

how Uncle Sam got those acres, (2) where those acres are located, and (3) what kind of acres they are.

(1) The gross area of the United States is 2.3 billion acres (including Alaska and Hawaii). During U. S. history the Federal government has, at various times, held title to about four-fifths of the nation's gross area. To date, title to approximately 1.1 billion acres has been transferred to individual citizens, businesses and non-Federal governmental organizations. Of these 1.1 billion acres, 287 million acres have been granted to homesteaders, 331 million acres have been granted to states to help support public schools, develop transportation systems, and for general economic development.

(2) Various Federal departments, agencies or commissions now hold title to about 771 million acres but 365 million of these acres are in Alaska and another 360 million acres are in the 11 contiguous Western states. Only 45 million acres are Federally-owned in the other 38 states combined.

(3) Much of the Federally-owned land is remote mountain land, arid desert, surface waterways, or other types of land not suitable for development by private individuals or corporations. Of America's 530 million acres of commercially valuable forestland, 73% is privately-owned by individuals or forest industries.

**FABLE:** "There is an increasing flow of land from private ownership to government ownership—particularly at the Federal level."

**FACT:** Less than 1% of the land now under Federal government ownership was obtained through purchase, condemnation, gift or exchange. Of the 770,796,843 Federally-owned acres, 710,373,123

(Continued on next page)



(Continued from preceding page)  
acres remain of the Public Domain; only 51,423,919 acres have been acquired in the past 97 years. Although some land is acquired through purchase, condemnation or gift each year, other land is being sold or given away. During fiscal year 1963, for example, the Bureau of Land Management (largest of the Federal land management agencies) issued 5,392 patents which transferred 633,340 acres of public lands from Federal ownership to private, local or state ownership.

**FABLE:** "The rush to remove from tax rolls productive forestlands, grasslands, croplands and other areas in the name of an imagined crisis in outdoor recreation cannot be justified by the facts."

**FACT:** Anyone who has visited a public campground, tried to hunt on public game lands, launched a boat from a public access ramp, or used other types of outdoor facilities presently available has surely seen the need for additional land and water for public recreational use. A "crisis" is largely a matter of opinion but here are some facts about American outdoor recreation demand. From 1952 to 1962 visits to state parks increased 113%, visits to national parks increased 87%, visits to other Federal recreation areas increased 238% and the number of outboard motors in use increased 94%. The population increase during this period was 19%. About 90% of all Americans participated in some form of outdoor recreation in the summer of 1960. In total, they participated in one activity or another on 4.4 billion separate occasions.

All of these fables and facts are designed to help you answer one question—Are the public lands, especially in the West, an aid or an obstacle to progress?

What his this government land meant to the private sector of the economy, and to the states, coun-

ties and municipalities? What kind of federal investments have been made, and what has been the result in terms of both local and national economies? Are local interests consulted and accommodated in carrying out resource policies? Do national parks contribute to the economics of the several states; if so, how much? Would it really be profitable for the states to have the Federal lands transferred to state ownership?

The Reclamation Program in the West is regarded as a model today in all parts of the world. Under this program, the Federal government has spent 4.5 billion dollars in building dams, canals and irrigation works needed to provide the assured supply of water that has made 8.5 million acres of land permanently productive. Over 90% of the money advanced by the Federal government for construction has been repaid.

Since the close of the Second World War, the Federal government has spent more than \$375 million developing, operating and maintaining the units of the National Park System, chiefly in the West. These investments have been a major factor in development of a tourism industry that is now an economic mainstay for the Western states.

The wildlife habitat on public lands provides the best outdoor recreation in the West. The states and the tourist industry reap large economic benefits. On the Taylor Act lands, grazing fees are paid by range users. Part of those receipts are paid in cash to the states. Oil, gas and several other minerals on the various public lands are managed by the Federal government under a mineral leasing system. Only 10% of the total revenues realized from mineral leasing on public domain lands are returned to the General Fund of the United States Treasury. Of the remaining 90%,

the Reclamation Fund gets 52½% and the states 37½%.

The Federal government provides health, education, welfare and development funds for the Indian people and their resources. In fiscal 1964 these funds will total more than \$228 million. Again, the benefits to the Western states far outweigh the burdens. If the Indian lands were "put on the tax rolls" and the states had to provide the same level of public service, all of the "Indian States" would need new taxes to carry this extra load. In Arizona, if the state government assumed the responsibility for these services, it would entail nearly a 20% increase in its current budget.

Transfer of the public lands "to the tax rolls" would automatically alter the liberal highway fund matching concessions which the states now enjoy. In fiscal year 1963, the Western states would have had to raise an additional \$145 million if they had no Indian and public domain lands within their boundaries. There are other special Federal road financing benefits as well. Some \$74 million were spent by Uncle Sam in fiscal 1963 for forest roads. An additional \$30 million of unmatched Federal funds were expended on highways and roads within the national parks and monuments, on Indian reservations and other Federal lands.

Well over half of the total revenues, receipts and royalties from the public lands today are either reinvested directly in the West or are shared with state and local government units, despite the fact that Uncle Sam bears practically all of the land management costs.

But there is still one unanswered question. Perhaps it is the most important question of all. **WHO IS UNCLE SAM?**

Anyone who takes the time and effort to think seriously about this question will come to one, inescapable answer—Uncle Sam is **YOU!** ●



FOR THAT  
**BIG ONE**  
THAT  
**DIDN'T**  
GET AWAY



## FLORIDA WILDLIFE'S FISHING CITATION

is available without charge, to any and all subscribers to Florida Wildlife Magazine, and their immediate families, who catch any of the fresh-water game fish of the prescribed species and size requirements. Citation, showing recorded date of the catch, will be mailed to the applicant upon receipt of the following application form that has been properly filled out and signed.

Only fishing citation applications received within  
90 days from date of catch will be honored.

### APPLICATION FOR FLORIDA WILDLIFE FISHING CITATION

The Editor, FLORIDA WILDLIFE Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission, Tallahassee, Fla.

Please send me the Florida Wildlife Fishing Citation with the inscribed data listed below:

Name (please print) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Species \_\_\_\_\_ Weight \_\_\_\_\_ Length \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Tackle \_\_\_\_\_

Bait or Lure Used \_\_\_\_\_

Where Caught \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ County

Date Caught \_\_\_\_\_ Catch Witnessed By \_\_\_\_\_

Registered, Weighed By \_\_\_\_\_ At \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of Applicant)

### ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS SPECIES

#### LARGEMOUTH BASS

\_\_\_\_\_ 8 pounds or larger

#### CHAIN PICKEREL

\_\_\_\_\_ 4 pounds or larger

#### BLUEGILL (BREAM)

\_\_\_\_\_ 1 1/2 pounds or larger

#### SHELLCRACKER

\_\_\_\_\_ 2 pounds or larger

#### BLACK CRAPPIE

\_\_\_\_\_ 2 pounds or larger

#### RED BREAST

\_\_\_\_\_ 1 pound or larger

All fish must be taken from the fresh waters of the state of Florida, as defined by the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. Fish must be caught on conventional fishing tackle, with artificial or live bait, in the presence of at least one witness.

The catch must be weighed and recorded at a fishing camp or tackle store within the state by the owner, manager, or an authorized agent of the respective establishment.

CUT OUT AND SAVE THIS APPLICATION BLANK









MANATEE SPRINGS State Park for boating and fishing fun. See Boating Column in this issue. — F.S.N.B. Photo

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